



ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE
HEALTH
OF
WOLVERHAMPTON
FOR THE YEAR
1936.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Health of Wolverhampton


For the Year

1936

BY

R. H. H. JOLLY,

*M.D., B.S. (London); D.P.H., R.C.P.S.
(London); Medical Officer of Health and School
Medical Officer, County Borough of Wolver-
hampton; Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute;
Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.*



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30289555>

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(A) MEDICAL.

Medical Officer of Health ...	R. H. H. JOLLY, M.D., B.S., (Lond.) D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	J. J. MURRAY, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers (M. & C.W.)	CHRISTINA GRANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. * E. W. STRANGE, M.D.
Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon	E. A. FREEMAN, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., (Eng.)
Consulting Surgeon to Borough Hospital	C. V. PATRICK, F.R.C.S., (Eng.) M.B., B.Ch., (Camb.)
Consulting Obstetrician ...	S. W. MASLEN - JONES, M.S. (Lond.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.)
Public Vaccinators (and District Medical Officers)	* S. T. CROWTHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. * F. R. BYRNE-QUINN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glas.) * C. L. SPACKMAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(B) OTHERS.

Vaccination Officers	* J. J. MORRIS, * H. PENN.
Analyst	* F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.
Veterinary Inspector	* Major F. CHAMBERS, F.R.C.V.S.
Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	† H. DOWNES.
Meat Inspector	† A. DICKIN.
Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act ...	† G. S. REEMAN.
Factories and Workshops Inspector	† E. R. BROCK.
Housing Inspector	† F. W. DUNSTAN.
Food Inspector	† H. MATTHEWS.
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	† E. T. BLAYLOCK. † S. MURPHY. † A. C. F. GISBORNE. † G. BOUSFIELD. † G. STEED. † K. GIBBONS. † F. W. I. WHITEHOUSE. † G. A. PARRY.
Disinfecting Officer	G. H. LEACH.
Clerks	J. J. MORRIS. T. A. JONES. Miss V. C. WATKIS. T. D. PRITCHARD. Miss F. I. CAVE. A. B. MATTHEWS. Miss L. M. WOODWARD. A. E. PRESTON. A. HUDSON. E. H. ROBERTS. † F. SMALE.
Mental Deficiency Officer ...	Miss F. M. E. JEFFERY.
Borough Infectious Hospital ...	Matron: Miss A. COTTON.
Inspector of Midwives	† Miss M. CHAMBERS.
Lady Health Visitors	°† Miss D. E. TONKS. °† Miss D. M. THORNTON † Mrs. W. M. HUTT. °† Miss P. CARTER. °† Miss L. G. SWEETMAN. °† Miss I. E. HALES. °† Miss M. COLE. °† Miss K. I. RUSSELL. °† Miss G. I. GILHAM.
Orthopædic Nurse	Miss M. G. WADE, C.S.M.M.G. and M.E.
Infant Welfare Clerks	4
Borough Hospital Nursing Staff ...	17
Removal and Disinfestation Staff ...	2
Rat Catcher	1

* Part time. † Holder of the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute. ‡ Certified Midwives.
° Holder of the Health Visitors Certificate.

HEALTH OFFICES,
TOWN HALL,
WOLVERHAMPTON.

June, 1937.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Wolverhampton.*

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Sixteenth Annual Report in this series on the state of the public health of Wolverhampton and the various health services of the town.

The vital statistics of the town for the year may be considered satisfactory; there has been a rise in the birth rate to 16.5 per thousand and a drop in the death rate to 11.1 per thousand, both figures being better than any previously recorded since 1930, and comparing satisfactorily with those of other Midland towns (see page 7).

The work of slum clearance has made steady progress and the thinning out of the people from the congested areas of the town has produced new problems. The large housing estates already in existence on the outskirts are stretching further afield and it becomes necessary to provide the families occupying them not only with such essential services as water, sewers and scavenging, but also with Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors, midwives, welfare centres and school clinics. When Wolverhampton was a town of some 3,000 acres in extent, there was no difficulty in centralising most of these services, but now that the size of the Borough has more than trebled, welfare centres, school clinics, dental clinics, free libraries, swimming baths, etc., require to be more and more decentralised so that these facilities may be reasonably accessible to every home.

The survey of overcrowding carried out at the beginning of 1936 was an unqualified demonstration of the extent of this evil in Wolverhampton and the findings caused no surprise to those most closely in touch with this matter. The root of the trouble lay in the high proportion of tiny houses with tiny rooms which were built during the iron and steel boom in the earlier part of last century. In those days it was the natural thing to bring up, or attempt to bring up, a family of some ten or twelve children in a house of two up and two down (i.e. two bedrooms, a kitchen and a living-room) and old habits and customs die hard. Where people have been accustomed to living in overcrowded conditions, five or six in a room, from their earliest days, they are apt to

become inured to the discomfort as well as the harm occasioned by such herding together and it may take a generation of education and propaganda before the children of those families will realise the advantage of larger houses, more fresh air, better separation of the sexes and the other amenities now considered essential. As these old houses are swept away and re-placed by new ones with more accommodation, the overcrowding will disappear, so that a vigorous onslaught on the slum clearance problem will simultaneously assist in the reduction of overcrowding.

The Midwives' Act, 1936, is now on the Statute Book and the proposals of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for a Municipal Midwifery Service have been approved by the Council and by the Ministry of Health. An improvement in the qualifications and status of the midwife and a higher standard of midwifery are some of the factors which will help to reduce the risks of childbirth. For a completely efficient midwifery service it will be necessary to review and, where necessary, improve, co-ordinate and extend all those agencies which can be of assistance to women before, during and after childbirth. Hospital accommodation, the services of medical experts for doubtful or difficult cases, post-natal as well as ante-natal clinics, home helps, convalescent homes, and team work between those severally responsible for the different branches of the scheme—all these will need to be built up and strengthened before it can be said that everything possible is being done to make motherhood safe. And even these measures will not suffice until the women themselves can be educated to use and take advantage of the facilities offered to them. At the present time the majority of women will not accept the offer of post-natal examination unless the fact that something is amiss is obvious to them. It is not realised that the value of such an examination is preventive and that more than half the serious defects and disabilities which occasionally follow childbirth and which cause so much suffering and ill-health can be prevented or readily cured if only they are discovered and properly treated immediately. For the past decade a steady propaganda has been conducted on the importance of ante-natal care and supervision and more and more young mothers are now realising its value and demanding it. In the future it will be necessary to direct attention to the equally important subject of post-natal care.

It was with the greatest regret that I learnt of the intention of Mr. Alderman Henn to sever his official connection with the health services of the town in October, 1936. Ever since I came to Wolverhampton he had been Chairman of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees of the Council and had done his utmost to promote and support schemes for the advancement of the health and well-being of the citizens of this town. To the officials of the Health Department and to myself in particular he has been kindness itself and has always shown a friendly interest in our private concerns as well as our public activities. His experience of Council work and the high regard which his colleagues hold for his views and opinions greatly facilitated the adoption of many new schemes of public health work which were initiated in this Department under his Chairmanship.

I wish to record my appreciation of the consideration extended to me by the members of the various Committees with which I function and of their constant endeavour to implement schemes for the improvement of the health of the town.

Miss Maud Carter, who had held the post of Inspector of Midwives since 1907, retired last August under the provisions of the Superannuation Act. She was an untiring worker in the sphere of Maternity and Child Welfare and did much for the mothers and babies of this town as well as the midwives. Her advice and assistance were always at their service and "Nurse Carter" was never happier than when giving them encouragement and help.

Suitable acknowledgments are made to the Borough Engineer, Borough Treasurer, the Water Engineer, the Sewage Outfall Works Manager and the Public Assistance Officer for certain of the information published in this Report.

I am grateful too for the loyal and active co-operation of the Staff of the Department who have worked hard and energetically to shoulder the new tasks which are being constantly imposed upon them.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. H. JOLLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

AREA OF BOROUGH						9,116 Acres.			
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate) ..						142,400			
(Census 1931) ..						133,212			
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1936) ..						36,954			
RATEABLE VALUE						£871,205			
Sum represented by a Penny Rate						£3,410			
Total Male Female									
LIVE	}	Legitimate	-	2,288	1,164	1,124	BIRTH	}	16·5
BIRTHS		Illegitimate	-	64	29	35	RATE		
STILL BIRTHS			-	98	55	43			
Rate per 1,000 Total Births						39·5			
DEATHS ... 1,581 832 749						DEATH	}	11·1	
						RATE			
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION ..						771			
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)									
Deaths from Puerperal Causes ... Deaths									
(a) Puerperal Sepsis . 2						RATE PER	}	1·32	
(b) Other Puerperal Causes 8 1,000						BIRTHS			
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER						Legitimate	63
ONE YEAR PER 1,000 BIRTHS						Illegitimate	31
						Total	62
DEATH RATE from Measles (2)						0·01			
,, ,, Whooping Cough (7)						0·05			
,, ,, Diarrhoea and Enteritis (16)									
(under 2 years per 1,000 births) ..						6·80			
,, ,, Cancer (191)						1·34			
,, ,, Respiratory Tuberculosis (101) ..						0·71			
,, ,, all forms of Tuberculosis (112) ..						0·78			

NOTE.—The figures in the above Table are those supplied by the Registrar General, and do not in all cases exactly correspond with those given in the text of this Report.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(Tables II.—IV.).

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the town as at the middle of 1936 is 142,400. This estimate falls considerably below that formed locally. It is now six years since the last Census and the rise or fall in the population will have been to some extent influenced by the development of new industries and the inflow of fresh families to the town as well as by the natural alteration in numbers consequent upon births and deaths. This makes the task of calculating an inter-census population a matter of some conjecture—a balancing of losses and gains. On this occasion, however, the overcrowding census which took place in Wolverhampton during the first quarter of 1936, has provided the Health Department with accurate records of the inhabitants of over 96 per cent. of the houses in the Borough. The overcrowding survey was carried out on 36,036 of the 36,954 occupied houses appearing in the books of the Rating Department and gave the following results:—

Total No. of Persons occupying 36,036 houses	138,893
Average No. of Persons per house	3.85

Assuming that the remaining private houses of comparatively high rateable value each contain not less than the same number of occupants as found in the lower rated houses and that the population in hotels, boarding-houses, hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions was the same as that recorded in 1931, the following figures are obtained as at the end of the first quarter 1936:—

Population in private families	139,405
Population in non-private families	4,140

To this number must be added the natural increase for one quarter to obtain the estimated population at the middle of 1936.

Estimated Population March, 1936	143,545
Natural increase for one quarter	226

Estimated Population at the middle of 1936 143,771

Births.—The net births registered amounted to 2,352, which is the highest number recorded since 1930. The birth rate is 16.5 per thousand population, a figure which is better than any of those recorded during the past four years. The net number of stillbirths notified was 93, or 1 to every 21 live births. Once again the highest birth rates are found in Bushbury, Penn and Low Hill Wards, the Wards in which the greatest housing development is taking place. The lowest birth rates obtain in Park Ward and St. Mark's and Merridale, but it is somewhat curious to find a birth rate of only 12.1 per thousand population in St. Mary's Ward. All Ward birth and death rates have been calculated on an adjusted population for which only a fair degree of accuracy can be claimed.

Deaths.—The death rate of 11.1 per thousand is the lowest recorded since 1930 and compares favourably with that for the country as a whole which is 12.1. In order to make comparisons with the death rates of other towns it is first necessary to make certain adjustments in the age and sex distribution of the population. The Registrar-General has supplied a comparability factor with which a standardized death rate may be obtained, as shown in the following table giving the crude and standardized death rates for 1936 in the County Boroughs of the Midlands:—

				Registrar-General's			
				Crude	Comparability	Standardised	
				Death-rate.	Factor.	Death-rate.	
Leicester	....	....	....	11.57	....	1.02	....
Gloucester	....	....	....	12.9	....	0.92	....
WOLVERHAMPTON	....	....	....	11.10	....	1.08	....
Smethwick	....	....	....	10.57	....	1.14	....
Burton-upon-Trent	....	....	....	12.3	....	0.98	....
Northampton	....	....	....	12.6	....	0.96	....
Coventry	....	....	....	10.1	....	1.21	....
Worcester	....	....	....	13.7	....	0.89	....
Birmingham	....	....	....	11.26	....	1.10	....
Derby	....	....	....	12.0	....	1.04	....
Dudley	....	....	....	11.42	....	1.16	....
Walsall	....	....	....	11.89	....	1.12	....
Nottingham	....	....	....	13.21	....	1.03	....
West Bromwich	....	....	....	12.26	....	1.14	....
Stoke-on-Trent	....	....	....	12.4	....	1.22	....

With the reservation mentioned in the last paragraph of the preceding section, Bushbury, Low Hill and St. Philip's Wards have the lowest death rate and St. Peter's, St. Mary's and St. Mark's and Merridale Wards the highest. The highest death rate from all forms of tuberculosis was recorded in St. Mary's Ward and that from respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis, in St. Peter's Ward.

Infant Mortality.—The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for the year 1936 is 59 deaths under one year per thousand live births and that for Wolverhampton is 62. For the last three years this important rate has been very steady and has not shown the wide variations found previously. Table VI. shows that 52 of the 145 deaths of children under one year were those of infants under a week old and that 75 deaths occurred in infants under four weeks. The neo-natal mortality (i.e. deaths under four weeks per thousand live births) was 32.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA.1. (i) **Staff.**

(See page 3).

(ii) (a) **Laboratory Facilities.**

There is no change to report.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**

No change.

(c) **Home Nursing.**

Arrangements have already been described.

(d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

A complete list of these as obtaining at the end of 1936 is submitted in tabular form below:—

Name and situation	Accommodation	By whom provided
Child Welfare Centres :—		
(1) Lea Road Clinic.	3 sessions a week	Local Authority
(2) Ward Street Clinic.	2 " "	" "
(3) Cong. School, Stafford St.	3 " "	" "
(4) Park Lane Clinic ...	4 " "	" "
5) Moseley Village Clinic ...	1 " "	" "
(6) Penn Road Clinic ...	1 " "	" "
Ante-Natal Clinics :—		
Lea Road Clinic.	1 " "	" "
Ward Street Clinic.	1 " "	" "
Park Lane Clinic ..	1 " "	" "
Cong. School, Stafford St.	1 " "	" "
School Clinics :		
Education Offices, North St.	Open daily	" "
Park Lane Clinic ...	" "	" "
Moseley Village ...	1 session a week	" "
Orthopædic Clinic :—		
Ward Street Clinic. ...	Open daily	" "
Artificial Sunlight Clinic :—		
The Royal Hospital. ...	" "	The Royal Hospital
V.D. Treatment Centre :—		
The Royal Hospital. ...	" "	" "
Tuberculosis Dispensary:—		
Bell Street... ...	" "	Joint Tuberculosis Committee

(e) **Hospitals.**

Public. New Cross Hospital 575 beds.
(including Mental Wards)

Voluntary. 1. The Royal Hospital:

(a) General Hospital	....	....	229 beds.
(b) Women's Hospital	....	....	63 beds.

2. Eye Infirmary 51 beds.

2. (i) A Special Committee appointed by the Council to enquire into the possibilities of further co-ordination of the health services of the Borough submitted an interim report recommending the appropriation of the Hospital Wards of the New Cross Institution as a public health hospital. This recommendation was not accepted by the Council.

(ii) A scheme for a domiciliary medical service with free choice of doctor for persons and families coming under the Public Assistance Committee has now reached its final stages and will shortly be submitted for confirmation to the Borough Council.

The Public Assistance Officer has kindly supplied me with particulars of the number of cases and of persons in receipt of out-relief and the number of persons in receipt of medical relief only during the year 1936 for comparison with those of the three preceding years.

(a) Mean number of Persons and of Cases receiving Out-Relief:—

Year.		Cases.	Persons.
1933	....	1170	2504
1934	....	1286	2650
1935	....	1372	2718
1936	....	1414	2675

(b) Mean number of Persons receiving Medical Out-Relief only:—

Year.		Persons.
1933	....	320
1934	....	308
1935	....	322
1936	....	256

I am indebted to the Manager of the Local Employment Exchange for the following figures which are a clear indication of the continued fall in unemployment during the past two years:—

Date	Totally Unemployed.			Temporary Stoppages.	In Receipt of Un-employment Assistance.
	Men.	Women.	Young Persons.		
7/1/35 ...	6005	871	617	1538	—
30/12/35 ...	4970	772	526	2613	3200 approx.
6/1/36 ...	4869	837	490	1772	3200 do.
21/12/36 ...	3227	484	32	671	2000 do.

The above figures refer to the area covered by the Wolverhampton Employment Exchange which is considerably larger than the County Borough of Wolverhampton itself.

(iii) **Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.**

—The Joint Board mentioned in my last Report has now appointed a Chairman, a Clerk, a Treasurer and an Engineer and has also reached a decision on the site for the proposed colony. As soon as this site has been acquired, it is hoped that the erection of the institution itself will be able to proceed without any further delay.

Local Legislation.—Several important Clauses were included in the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936.

Part 8—Sanitary Circumstances.

Section 55—Buildings approved and erected as business premises or lock-up shops may not subsequently be used for human habitation.

Section 56—Power to require alterations to wash-house chimneys which are causing a smoke nuisance.

Section 57—Penalty for failure to abate a nuisance until after the summons has been issued.

Section 59—Contractor to provide sanitary conveniences for workmen engaged on buildings.

Section 64—Power to make byelaws as to tipping refuse.

Section 65—Prohibiting sorting contents of dustbins and refuse tips.

Part 5—Food.

Section 66—Compulsory registration of ice-cream and preserved meat manufacturers and premises, including power to revoke or refuse registration. N.B. In this Section “preserved meat” includes sausages and any potted, pressed pickled or preserved (by any process of cooking or otherwise) meat, fish or other food.

Section 67—Compulsory registration of meat purveyors and their premises.

Section 68—Registration of hawkers of meat, game, fish, rabbits, edible offal, fat and meat food products.

Section 73—Previous notice of slaughter of animal unfit for food.

Section 74—Power to make byelaws for the inspection of all meat and portions of carcasses of animals brought into the Borough from outside districts and intended for food.

Section 75—Penalty on original vendor of unsound food.

Part 9.

Section 87—Registration of hairdressers’ and barbers’ premises and power to make byelaws for securing the cleanliness of the same and the instruments, towels and materials used therein.

Part 14.

Noise nuisance liable to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions relating to nuisances of the Public Health Act, 1875.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1. Midwifery and Maternity Service.

(a) Midwives.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the Borough during 1936 is as follows:—

Trained midwives working in institutions	11
Trained midwives working independently	34
Bona-fide midwives	.... .... 2
	<hr/> 47

The greater proportion of the district midwifery work in the town is conducted by 17 independent midwives who attended 1,339 cases between them. Of this number, 187 cases were attended in association with a medical practitioner and 1,152 were attended by midwives. The Royal Hospital retain 2 trained midwives for district midwifery cases in connection with their training school for pupil midwives and both these ladies are approved teachers. Last year they dealt with nearly 300 cases between them. The number of births notified by midwives during the year 1936 was 2,357 or a ratio of 50 to 1.

The Supervisor of Midwives reports as follows:—

“ The work of the midwives has been satisfactory. They are now visiting their patients for fourteen days instead of the usual ten or twelve days and this is greatly appreciated by most of the women. They are continuing to advise their patients to attend the Ante-Natal Clinics and stressing the importance of such care.” One midwife was summoned to appear before the Local Supervising Authority for an alleged breach of the Rules, but it was not found that a *prima facie* case had been made out against her.

The Local Midwives Association held five meetings:—

1. The New Midwifery Service Dr. Henly.
2. Address by the County Organizer of the Association.
3. The Midwives Bill Dr. Henly.
4. Drugs to be used by Midwives Medical Officer of Health.
5. Midwifery in Africa Mrs. Hall.

(b) **Maternity Mortality.**

Eleven maternal deaths occurred during the year, giving a maternal mortality rate of 4.7. The certified cause of death in 2 cases was puerperal sepsis and the remainder were assigned to other diseases and accidents of childbirth. A brief summary of the maternal deaths is as follows:—

1. The ante-natal care of this patient was undertaken by a midwife. During the last month of pregnancy it was found necessary to call in a doctor because of hæmorrhage. This was treated and ceased but recurred one week later when the patient was sent into hospital. A normal birth took place, but the patient died from hæmorrhage and shock on the following day.

2. This patient was attended by her doctor from the third month onwards. During that time she had several hæmorrhages of varying severity for which treatment was given. One hour after instrumental delivery the patient collapsed and died. Cause of death was partial placenta prævia.

3. Ante-natal care was undertaken by the midwife, who reported that everything was normal. At the end of pregnancy a sudden severe hæmorrhage occurred. The patient was removed to hospital and a normal delivery took place, but she died seven hours later from obstetric shock.

4. Ante-natal care in this case was undertaken by a doctor. The patient was confined at home and had a long and severe labour. The patient was considerably weakened by the confinement, but got up on the fourteenth day. Shortly afterwards she collapsed and died.

5. This patient attended a maternity hospital clinic during the ante-natal period. Instrumental delivery was conducted in hospital. One hour afterwards the patient collapsed and died three hours later in spite of treatment.

6. Ante-natal care was undertaken by a doctor, no abnormality being discovered. Instrumental labour and normal progress until the fifth day when pain in the leg was complained of. The patient died suddenly on the ninth day from pulmonary embolism. She had not been allowed to get up at all.

7. Midwife's case. Patient had a hæmorrhage during the seventh month for which a doctor was called in. One or two further hæmorrhages took place in subsequent weeks. The doctor was again called in at the onset of the confinement because of further hæmorrhage. Normal delivery took place, but the patient collapsed and died half-an-hour afterwards, the cause of death being placenta prævia.

8. Ante-natal care was undertaken by the midwife. A doctor was called in during the first stage of labour, because the patient became very hysterical. Attempts at instrumental delivery were unsuccessful and the patient was admitted to hospital. Death took place four days after confinement, the cause being sepsis and toxæmia.

9. This patient made five attendances at the municipal ante-natal clinic and was transferred to the care of her own doctor at the seventh month. Labour was normal, delivery being completed by forceps. She was admitted to hospital three days afterwards for puerperal sepsis and died the day after admission.

10. This patient died in the third month of pregnancy from toxæmia. She had been under medical supervision throughout and had been treated in hospital for three weeks.

11. In this case the deceased was a motor-barge woman. Upon the 2nd February she was taken ill on the barge which was then about seven miles distant from the place to which a message was sent for a doctor and nurse. The boat was tied up at 11.45 a.m. and the patient seen by a local nurse. A doctor arrived about mid-day and advised removal to hospital seven miles away. The patient became unconscious at about 12.45 p.m. and when the ambulance arrived great difficulty was experienced in moving her, due to her weight (18 stone) and the confined space of the cabin. The patient died in the ambulance from rapid ectopic gestation.

(c) **Puerperal Infection.**

There were 33 cases of puerperal pyrexia and 10 cases of puerperal fever notified. Of these, 15 cases of puerperal pyrexia and 3 cases of puerperal fever were in respect of persons normally resident outside the Borough. One case which was notified as puerperal pyrexia subsequently died. Hæmolytic streptococci were isolated from uterine swabs in 3 cases, coliform bacilli in 3 cases and staphylococci aureus in 1 case.

(d) **Ante-Natal Clinics.** (Table X.).

The work at each of the four centres has been well maintained during the year. There were 554 new cases registered and a total of 2,630 attendances made, an average of nearly 5 visits by each expectant mother. There was a further increase in the average attendance at the Park Lane Clinic which serves a rapidly growing district to the north-east of the town. Arrangements are now being made for providing a second weekly session at this Clinic as the numbers are already too large to be dealt with satisfactorily at one session. It is anticipated that the inception of the Municipal Midwifery Scheme will considerably add to the number of women who make use of the Corporation ante-natal clinics, in which case it may be necessary to extend this service still more.

(e) **Maternity Hospitals.**

The following table shows the number of confinements taking place in the municipal and voluntary hospitals and homes during the year;—

New Cross Hospital	....	....	....	195
No. 1 Bath Road	....	....	....	153
Mrs. Legge Memorial Home for unmarried mothers	....	....	....	14
Cleveland House V.D. Hostel	....	....	....	34

Of the maternity cases admitted to New Cross Hospital, 107 were sent from the various ante-natal clinics as municipal cases chargeable to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

2. Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.

A convalescent home to which women can be sent for a few weeks after their confinement—accompanied by their infants—is badly needed. This would give them a complete respite from household duties for a short time and hasten the return to health of those who were weakly and debilitated. A country or seaside home would be best for the purpose, but needs to be reasonably accessible from Wolverhampton.

3. Health Visitors. (Table XIII.).

In practically every health visiting district more visits were paid in 1936 than in the previous year. There were more visits to new babies and more visits to toddlers. Including attendances at clinics, total visits paid by the nine Health Visitors were 28,487, and 13,673 of these were visits to toddlers. The special visits shown in Table XIII. include those paid in connection with Adoption Orders, for infant life protection purposes, visits to cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and pneumonia and enquiries in connection with doctors' fees under Section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918. Changes in the health visiting staff during the year were as follows:—

Miss Homer died on February 23rd, and Miss Hales was appointed in her place.

Miss Clark left on April 18th, and was succeeded by Miss Russell.

A statistical record of the infant welfare centres is given in Table X. Although the number of new cases registered is practically the same as last year, there has been a slight falling off in the attendances made. The greatest drop is in the number of new babies registered at Ward Street, but this is accounted for by the steady depletion of that area by slum clearance schemes.

4. Infant Life Protection.

The Infant Life Protection Visitors have had 42 foster-children on the Register during 1936 under 35 fostermothers. The visits number 188, 11 of these being to prospective foster-homes. During the year 2 children reached nine years of age and ceased to be under supervision; 5 children were returned to parents or near relatives; 2 children were adopted; 2 children were removed to foster-homes in other districts; 1 child was admitted to the National Children's Home and Orphanage; 1 boy entered a residential school for boys; and 1 fosterchild, who had been for a few weeks with a fostermother out of the Borough, died in hospital before being registered here. A Coroner's enquiry was held in the case of the death of 1 fosterchild. On December 31st, 1936, there were 28 children under 25 fostermothers still on the Register.

5. Adoption Orders.

Reports were submitted to the Magistrates in connection with 10 infants. In 1 case the order was refused but all the others were made, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee being appointed guardian ad litem.

6. Orthopædic Treatment. (Table XXXVI.).

One Orthopædic Nurse is on duty whole-time at the clinic and the Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon attends one session a week. The following Table summarises the attendances at the clinic during the year:—

Schoolchildren seen at the clinic for the		
first time	....	138
Children under five years of age seen at		
the clinic for the first time	....	54
		—
Total	....	192
		—
Attendances of schoolchildren	....	5,747
Attendances of children under five years		913
		—
Total	....	6,660

More of the minor postural defects of schoolchildren are now being dealt with by exercises at their own schools and departments, the scholars merely attending the Orthopædic Clinic at intervals in order that the Surgeon may watch the progress. This is a considerable saving in the time of the scholars and helps to keep the attendances at the remedial exercises classes at the clinic to a reasonable size.

7. Nursing Homes.

The number of Nursing Homes in the Borough is decreasing. One keeper gave up her registration during 1936. There are now only 13 Homes as compared with 16 in 1934, but to compensate for this 2 of the other Homes have expanded. The number of beds available, therefore, has only decreased by 3. Of the 13 Homes, 8 are purely Maternity Homes and 1 is purely a Nursing Home, the remaining 3 being registered for medical and surgical cases as alternatives to taking maternity cases. The total number of maternity beds is 55 and of medical and surgical beds 39. The number of patients treated in the Nursing Homes during the year has shown a slight increase. A complaint against one Home was investigated and found to be without foundation. On the whole the Homes are being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(a) **Meteorology** (Table I.).

The main features of 1936 were an excessive rainfall and a relative absence of sunshine. The total rainfall recorded during the year at the Wolverhampton Meteorological Station was 31.97 inches, which is 4.4 inches above the average. The wettest month was July with 7.28 inches and it is the great excess of precipitation during this one month which has affected the year's total. August was an exceptionally dry month, January and February were cold and wet months, there being 13.2° of frost registered on January 19th and 11° on February 12th. April was memorable for the persistent cold winds from between North and East. May was a dry month with a short heat wave from the 16th to the 20th associated with severe and widespread thunderstorms. June and July were fairly warm months, but there was an absence of the bright sunshine usually expected at this time. The highest temperature of the year (84°) was recorded on August 29th and the second highest on June 19th and 20th (81.5°). Some fairly warm days occurred in September and October, but there was still the lack of sunshine to which reference has already been made. The mean underground temperature at four feet was 56.6° in July, 56.7° in August and 56.3° in September, whereas it is usual to obtain much higher readings than this in August and September. One or two fairly severe frosts were recorded in December, but no snow occurred to any appreciable extent.

(b) **Water.**

By arrangement with the Water Committee routine water samples continue to be taken at monthly intervals from three different points, thus exercising a check on the various sources of supply. All samples are submitted to chemical and bacteriological analyses and the following is a summary of the results obtained:—

Sample " A " represents mixed waters from Cosford and Tettenhall which normally supply the northern part of the town with or without the addition of some of the Dimmingsdale water;

Sample " B " represents water from the Dimmingsdale Works which normally supply the southern portion of the Borough and the south-west district;

Sample " C " represents water from the works at Cosford.

Chemical Analysis.	Sample A.	Sample B.	Sample C.
	Parts per 100,000.		
(a) Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	33.250	36.909	34.250
(b) Free and Saline Ammonia...	0.000	0.000	0.0006
(c) Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.006	0.0016	0.0066
(d) Nitric Nitrogen	0.3325	0.3454	0.350
(e) Chlorine	3.575	1.918	3.537
(f) Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.	0.0515	0.0027	0.045
(g) Hardness before boiling ...	20.533	25.763	20.433
(h) Hardness after boiling ...	11.500	10.582	10.633
Bacteriological Examination.			
Coli Aerogenes in 100 c.c. ...	Absent in 7 out of 12 samples.	Absent in 4 out of 12 samples.	Absent in 8 out of 12 samples.

The Water Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

"As the result of a serious falling off in the yield from the Tettenhall boreholes and a lesser falling off in the yield from the Cosford wells and boreholes, together with the increasing demand for water, it became necessary for the Corporation to apply to Parliament for powers to obtain a new source of supply. By the Wolverhampton Corporation Act of 1936, the Corporation obtained powers to sink wells or boreholes at Hilton, about 10 miles from Wolverhampton in the direction of Bridgnorth, and to construct new waterworks consisting of a pumping station at Hilton, together with two service reservoirs near Wolverhampton and the necessary pipelines and mains at an estimated cost of £248,250.

The parishes of Claverley, Patshull, Rudge and Worfield were added to the Corporation's water limits, which have been thereby increased from 96 to 130 square miles.

The work of sinking a trial borehole at Hilton is now in progress.

During the year 1936 a full supply of water of satisfactory quality was maintained. In July, 1936, the quality of the Cosford well supply deteriorated and this was immediately dealt with at Cosford and at the Tettenhall service reservoirs by chlorination with satisfactory results, and conditions at the source soon became normal again.

A considerable amount of mainlaying was carried out to keep pace with building development, and mains were extended to Kiddemore Green and Bishops Wood in the Cannock Rural District."

A supply of main water was laid on to one isolated cottage, the inhabitants of which previously obtained their supply from a polluted well. Action with regard to the provision of a separate tap inside each house in lieu of common stand pipes situated in the yards has been continued and a further 25 houses were provided with such an amenity during the year. This figure is in addition to the 57 houses reconditioned under Part 2 of the Housing Act during the year.

111 cases of waste of water from defective water fittings were referred to the Water Engineer.

(c) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The Borough Engineer states that the following sewerage works were carried out during the year:—

1. A 9 inch storm-water sewer and a 9 inch foul sewer were laid from Upper Villiers Street to Grange Road.
2. A 9 inch storm-water sewer and a 9 inch foul sewer were laid on Springhill Lane.
3. Storm water sewers of 12 inch and 9 inch diameter were laid along Penn Road between Springhill Lane and the Holly Bush Inn.
4. A 9 inch foul sewer was laid along Penn Road between the " Rose and Crown " and the " Fox and Goose."
5. A 9 inch storm-water sewer was laid along Stafford Road from Lodge Road to Goodyears.
6. An 18 inch and a 12 inch storm-water sewer were laid along Cannock Road from Park Lane to Mandale Road.
7. One large 48 inch storm-water sewer was laid from the Showell Road allotments under the Great Western Railway to Smestow.

Owing to housing development and increased industrial activity, further extensions to the Sewage Works at the Barnhurst are necessary. I am indebted to the Sewage Works Manager for the following report:—

“ At the main works at the Barnhurst, work was commenced on the £25,000 scheme for additional filters and humus tanks. The area draining to the Merry Hill Works is being developed very rapidly for residential purposes; as a result a scheme is in preparation for carrying out the necessary extensions at an estimated cost of £12,000. As both the above sewage works discharge to very small streams, it will be appreciated that their capacity cannot be allowed to lag behind development in their drainage areas.”

As a result of extensions to the Council's sewers during the year, 10 cesspools were abolished and connections made to the sewers. The number of cesspools known to be in use at the end of the year was 79. One licenced premises and four houses were found to be without proper drainage—all the waste water being untreated and discharged into soakaways; when the new sewer was laid adjacent to the premises the discontinuance of the soakaways and the conversion of the pail closets into the water carriage system were insisted upon. In one instance the conversion of a privy midden was insisted upon, but as no sewer was available, a cesspool was provided.

The drains in connection with 141 houses were tested by the smoke test, and 48 by the colour test, and as a result of subsequent notices the drains were re-constructed in 282 cases. Apart from actual tests of drainage systems, 226 drains were found to be obstructed, and in 55 of these cases the necessary cleansing was carried out by the Corporation under the default powers embodied in Section 82 of the local Act of 1925. The Corporation now have powers to cleanse drains on the request and at the expense of the owners, and to recover the cost of workmen's time when they visit premises for the purpose of cleansing drains on default of the owner and find that the necessary work has been completed by the owner **after** expiry of the period mentioned in the notice; this is a valuable clause, and effectively remedies the administrative difficulties in this direction.

A further 57 houses were provided with a separate sink inside the house to replace sinks provided in detached washhouses which were common to two or more houses.

One important point in connection with the demolition of houses is the necessity of seeing that the obsolete drainage systems are properly sealed off from the sewer; if this is not done, not only will there be a serious danger of sewer gas gaining entry into any new premises erected upon the site, but such premises will probably become infested by rats, and the mode of entry into the premises would then be problematical. The Council's Act of 1936 provides the necessary machinery for insisting upon attention to this matter.

(d) **Rivers and Streams.**

No cases of serious pollution have been noted in the year.

(e) **Public Cleansing.**

No changes have been made during the year in the collection or disposal of refuse.

(f) **Storage of House Refuse.**

No further ashpits were converted during the year into receptacles to receive dust bins, the total to date remaining at 692. The conversion of old ashpits in this manner is only insisted upon in those cases where the ashpit forms part of the structure of a dwelling-house, and cannot therefore be demolished without entailing fairly extensive structural amendments to the houses; in all other cases complete demolition of the structure is insisted upon, and action in this direction resulted in the demolition of 34 such structures during the year.

Subsequent to action taken by the Department, a further 10 existing houses were provided with the approved type of dust bin and details passed to the Cleansing and Rates Departments respectively. In addition, 62 cases of alleged defective dust bins were investigated and referred to the Cleansing Department for attention.

(g) **Sanitary Accommodation.**

Immediately a sufficient sewer and water supply becomes available to any premises in connection with which privy-midden, pail or waste-water closet accommodation exists, action is taken to secure conversion to the clean water system. The following figures summarise the position to date in this respect:—

CONVERSIONS TO CLEAN WATER SYSTEM.			
Type of Closets Converted.	During 1936	Total to Date.	
Waste Water Closets ...	10	8,153	
Pail or Pan Closets ...	5	9,994	
Privies or Privy Middens ...	4	55 (since January, 1926)	
Trough Closets ...	12	51 (since January, 1926)	
Totals ...	31	18,253	
Additional W.C.'s provided in connection with New Buildings			
during 1936 ...	...	...	1,943
Additional Urinals do.	do.	do.	32
Additional W.C.'s provided to Existing Premises during 1936			
(i.e. including conversions given above) ...	...	...	143
Additional Chemical Closets provided to Existing Premises			
during 1936 ...	...	...	1
Additional Urinals provided to Existing Premises during 1936			
...	...	...	13
Total ...			2,132

The undermentioned figures constitute a summary of the various types of sanitary conveniences—other than clean water closets known to be in use at the end of the year:—

Privies or Privy Middens	....	....	4
Pail or Pan Closets	....	....	141
*Pail Closets (provided for temporary use)			40
Chemical Closets	....	....	1
Waste Water Closets	....	....	Nil
Total			186

*During the progress of building and other external constructional works.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

By HAROLD DOWNES, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(a) General Routine Work.

The frequent changes in the personnel of the Inspectorial staff during the year, and the corresponding unavoidable long periods during which the Department has been under-staffed, has obviously had a deleterious effect upon the administrative work of the Department; under the circumstances the figures for the year compare very favourably with those of the previous year.

The detailed summary of the Routine Inspection Work carried out by the District Inspectors is given in Table XVIII. on page 94 of this Report, an analysis of the sanitary defects that were reported in Table XIX. on page 96, and the Notices served in respect of such defects are summarised in Table XX. on page 98; an analysis of the various improvements to property affected by compliance with the Notices issued by the Department is given in Table XXI. on pages 99 and 100.

(b) Nuisances.

In addition to the Notices served under the various clauses relating to particular defects or amenities, 1971 premises were reported to the Committee during the year preparatory to the service of statutory notices regarding nuisances existing thereon. With reference to the numerous complaints received as to the condition of houses occupied by a single aged or infirm person, the Council have no powers to insist upon the removal of such persons to an Institution, except temporary removal for the purpose of cleansing in those cases where the person is certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be in a filthy and verminous condition. The removal of 4 persons was obtained to New Cross Institution, whilst a number of such premises have to be kept under constant supervision, the onus of

cleansing the premises and the care of the persons concerned being placed upon one or more relatives, when details of such persons are forthcoming.

(c) **Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Outworkers.**

With regard to factories, the number of such premises on the register of H.M. Inspector of Factories at the end of 1936, was 692, together with 25 warehouses and 5 docks or wharves.

The 6 Tables showing the work carried out under the Factory and Workshops Acts and associated legislation, which are given in Table XVII. on pages 92 and 93, fully summarise the routine work in this direction. It will be noticed that the figures show a slight reduction against those for 1935; this is due partly to temporary depletions of the staff, but principally to the fact that additional duties in connection with the Shops Act and the registration of Hairdressers' Premises have had to be undertaken.

(d) **The Shops Act, 1934.**

The systematic inspection and registration of all shops has been continued during the year in accordance with the responsibilities imposed upon the Authority under this statute with reference to the provision and maintenance of suitable means of providing and maintaining a satisfactory ventilation, lighting, and temperature of every workroom and shop, and the provision of sufficient sanitary accommodation and washing facilities in connection therewith. Where it is impracticable by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances to provide sufficient sanitary conveniences or washing facilities, the Authority are empowered to grant a Certificate of Exemption with regard to the same. Where persons of the opposite sex are employed in any shop, the provision of separate conveniences for the different sexes may be required under Section 22 of the Public Health Act 1890—shops coming within the definition of the word “ buildings ” in that section. Cases of hardship have arisen, where for example, only one male and one female are employed. In such cases the provisions laid out in the Act with regard to the issue of Exemption Certificates become particularly valuable, for in many cases the occupiers of shops would probably have discharged the single male or female employee rather than provide the additional amenities in connection with the shop itself.

The following figures summarise the action taken and the results obtained by the end of the year:—

THE SHOPS ACT, 1934: SECTION 10.

Number of Shops Inspected 335

Number of Notices Served:

(i) Informal 205 involving 127 Premises.
 (ii) Statutory 26 do. 16 do.

Totals 231 do. 143 do.

Number of Notices Complied with:

(i) Informal 174 involving 111 Premises.
 (ii) Statutory 42 do. 19 do.

Totals 216 do. 130 do.

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED.

	No. of Contraven- tions Found	Remedied	Remaining Outstanding
s.s. (2) Insufficient Sanitary Con- veniences	38	14	36
*Sanitary Conveniences not Separate for the Sexes	47	58	12
s.s. (4) Absence of Washing Facilities	18	12	26
s.s. (3) Insufficient M e a n s of Lighting	—	—	1
s.s. (1) (a) Insufficient Means of Ventilation	10	13	4
(b) Insufficient Means of Heating	19	20	9
General Defects, i.e., Sanitary Conveniences	60	54	12
Totals ...	192	171	100

*Dealt with under Section 22 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES UNDER SECTION 10 (6).

	Exemption Certificates.					
	ISSUED			CANCELLED		
	Applications Received	Refused	During 1936	Total to Date	During 1936	Total to Date
s.s. (2) Sanitary Conveniences	34	1	33	37	—	—
s.s. (4) Washing Facilities	5	—	5	5	—	—
Totals ...	39	1	38	42	—	—

(e) **Overcrowding Survey.**

Staff. Additional temporary staff consisting of two clerks and fifteen enumerators were engaged for the preliminary survey.

Extent of Survey. As many of the larger houses in the Borough were known to be occupied by two or more working-class families and many premises originally erected as combined dwelling-houses and shops were known to be used as lock-up shops with the dwelling accommodation let separately, it was decided to make the survey as comprehensive as possible covering practically all premises in the Borough. Actually 38,420 separate premises were visited for enumeration purposes, comprising:—

36,540 occupied houses.

443 empty houses.

588 houses nearing completion.

819 business premises.

(Over 90 per cent. of the empty houses were in clearance areas or were the subject of demolition Orders).

Result of Survey.

Houses occupied by one family	....	....	33,166
Houses occupied by two or more families	....	....	1,376
Combined houses and shops	....	....	1,858
Business premises sub-let as dwellings	....	....	178
			36,578

A total of 1,087 houses were found to be overcrowded, this total being made up as follows:—

Group.	Total Number of Houses in Group.	Number over-crowded.	% Over-crowded.	Over-crowded by Dec., 1938.	Total Over-crowded by 1938.
1. Council Houses ...	6,374	328	5.1%	77	405
2. Privately Owned ...	23,601	339	1.4%	35	374
3. Within Clearance Areas	3,661	420	11.5%	22	442
Total ...	33,636	1,087	3.2%	134	1,221

In 213 cases the overcrowding was directly due to subletting, viz.:—

31 Council houses.

114 Privately owned houses.

68 Houses in proposed clearance areas.

As the re-housing arrangements in connection with slum clearance areas would deal with the overcrowding existent in houses in this

class, the Corporation's re-housing programme under Part 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, has been limited to the overcrowding found in Corporation houses and privately owned houses. For the abatement of the overcrowding on Municipal Housing Estates, it was estimated that by the end of 1938 it would be necessary to erect a total of 372 houses, the majority of which would have to be of a four-bedroomed type or larger. When the overcrowded families had been transferred to these larger houses, it seemed that a total of 346 Corporation houses (i.e. 119 two-bedroomed and 227 three-bedroomed houses) should be rendered void and available to abate part of the overcrowding existing in the privately owned group of houses. It was estimated that 146 of these void houses would be taken up in this way, leaving a balance of 200 to be allotted to slum clearance schemes, thus reducing the number of new houses required for this purpose. To deal with the larger sized overcrowded families in privately owned houses, it was estimated that 217 new houses would be required, each accommodating a minimum of seven persons. The actual type of large houses designed for the abatement of overcrowding are as follows:—

No. Persons in Family	Classification of House	Description of House.	Superficial Area of Bedrooms.
7	(d)	4 B.R. Non-parlour.	150, 120, 100, 80.
8	(e)	4 B.R. do. ...	150, 120, 120, 100.
9	(f)	4 B.R. do. ...	150, 130, 120, 100.
10	(g)	Double 2 B.R. Non-parlour ...	(2 each) 140, 120
11	(h)	Double 3 B.R. Non-parlour ...	(2 each) 150, 100, 80.
15	(i)	Double 3 B.R. Non-parlour ...	(2 each) 150, 120, 100.

These double houses are so designed as to be capable of easy conversion into two separate houses at a later date.

After considering the report on this Survey on the 8th June and 5th August, 1936, the Council decided to erect 548 houses with a view to remedying overcrowding; 218 of these houses were to be built by December, 1937, and the remaining 330 by the 31st December, 1938; at the meeting on the 8th February, 1937, however, the Council decided to allocate the 218 houses scheduled for erection during 1937, to Slum Clearance. This means that action to remedy overcrowding by direct means must be postponed at least until 1938, but it is anticipated that a large number of

cases of overcrowding in Council Houses will actually be remedied during 1937 by the transference of the families to the special large types of houses to be erected during that year; the houses thus left void will then be available for families displaced under Slum Clearance Schemes.

The proportion of houses included in proposed Slum Clearance Schemes which were found to be overcrowded, is much higher than the incidence of overcrowding in the Council House and Privately Owned groups; it will be obvious, therefore, that the Council are dealing with Overcrowding in its most serious form by concentrating upon Slum Clearance Areas.

According to figures prepared by the Housing Manager, 32 cases of overcrowding were remedied during the year by transferring the tenants to larger types of houses or by removal of the families to unknown addresses.

45 cases of overcrowding were remedied during the year as a sequence to the Council's activities in Slum Clearance Schemes. This figure comprises:—

Families removed from overcrowded houses dealt with	
under Part 1 of the Housing Act	36
Families removed from overcrowded houses dealt with	
under Part 2 of the Housing Act	9
	—
Total	45

It will be obvious that the data obtained as a result of the statutory survey will be of decreasing value according to the period that may have elapsed since the date of the same; taking for example the period of nine months during 1936 immediately subsequent to completion of the survey, 352 further houses were surveyed in detail, and the undermentioned additional cases of overcrowding confirmed:—

Number of additional cases of overcrowding found in	
houses included in the Monmore Green Areas	40
Number of additional cases of overcrowding found in	
individual unfit houses	7
Number of additional cases of overcrowding found in	
other houses	4
	—
Total	51

During the same period, six applications from owners under Section 62 (2) of the Housing Act, 1936, requesting details of the " Permitted Number " in respect of 178 working class dwellings, were received and dealt with.

Table XXIV. on page 106, summarises the position to date with regard to this aspect of the Council's activities.

(f) Smoke Abatement.

Many of the complaints received regarding alleged excessive emission of smoke are not confirmed by the observations of the Inspectors. The District Inspectors made 121 half-hour observations on 83 factory chimneys during the year, and the emission of black smoke was found to be excessive on 9 occasions, the emission being seriously excessive in 5 of these cases. Informal notices were served, and the firms were approached by offers of advice; in 6 cases, subsequent observations showed the desired improvement, 1 firm have provided and equipped a new vertical boiler, whilst another firm has transferred their depot to more modern premises, which were equipped with a new boiler and proper stack. In 1 case a serious nuisance was caused by the incinerator used for burning the waste products arising from the manufacture of dry cells and batteries; the refuse referred to is light and bulky, comprising a large proportion of cardboard, heavily impregnated with paraffin wax; the firm is considering the alternative of either providing a specially designed incinerator or delivering the refuse for incineration by the Corporation Destructor. A serious nuisance was confirmed which arose from the emission of grit from the sandblasting process in connection with the trade of Galvanising, and this resulted in the deposit of grit upon the exposed surfaces of yards, houses, and vegetation in the vicinity; this has now been remedied by fitting a grit interceptor in the process room.

The results of the investigation of atmospheric impurity as shown by the atmospheric pollution gauge, will be found in Table XV. on page 90.

(g) Canal Boats.

The adaption of horse-drawn boats to mechanical propulsion continues, and the former type of boat is gradually being superseded by boats equipped with Diesel engines,

The following details are those embodied in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year ending 31st December, 1936, submitted to the Ministry of Health in compliance with Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884:—

1. During the year under review, 390 Boats have been inspected. The occupants comprised:—

ADULTS—Males	....	479	CHILDREN—Males	....	191
Females	....	366	Females	....	186
		<hr/>			<hr/>
Total	....	845	Total	....	377

TOTAL Number of Occupants 1,222

Regarding the general condition of the Boats, water was found to be percolating into the cabins in 17 cases, whilst 18 other dilapidations in connection with the cabins were dealt with. With regard to the occupants of the Boats, 10 cases of overcrowding were confirmed, but in only 1 case was the dirty condition of the cabin attributable to the occupants.

92 changes in the Mastership of Boats were noted, but in no single instance was such a change officially notified to the Authority.

2. The undermentioned details constitute an analysis of the various infringements of the statutes or Regulations found:—

(a) Registration	....	....	....	Nil
(b) Neglect to Notify Change of Master...				92
(c) Certificates	....	....	....	13
(d) Marking	....	....	....	4
(e) Overcrowding	....	....	....	15
(f) Separation of Sexes	....	....	....	2
(g) Cleanliness	....	....	....	1
(h) Ventilation	....	....	....	Nil
(i) Painting	....	....	....	25
(j) Water Vessels	....	....	....	7
(k) Removal of Bilge Water	....	....	....	Nil
(l) Failure to Notify Infectious Disease	....	....	....	Nil
(m) Admittance of Inspector	....	....	....	Nil
(n) Cabins not Watertight	....	....	....	17
(o) Dilapidations	....	....	....	18

TOTAL Number of INFRINGEMENTS 194

3. No legal proceedings have been instituted during the year.

4. Compliance with the Acts and Regulations in respect of the various infringements detailed under paragraph 2 above, was enforced by the service of 73 Notices of Contravention, with subsequent letter in those cases where the notices were not promptly complied with.

22 of these notices remained uncomplied with at the end of the year.

5. No case of infectious disease was notified in connection with the occupants of boats.

6. No boats were disinfected after the removal of persons suffering from infectious disease.

7. 1,147 boats have been registered by this Authority since 1878. Of these:—

(a) i. Only 292 horse-drawn boats are believed to be in actual use as dwellings at the present time.

ii. Six (6) Motor-propelled boats are known to be in use; two (2) of these were registered during the year.

(b) The remaining boats are untraceable, not having been heard of for some years.

8. (a) Two (2) Motor-propelled boats have been registered during the year; these comprise:—

i. One (1) new boat.

ii. One (1) boat which was originally registered as a horse-drawn boat by this Authority under the name "APOLLO" and Registration Number 1130, was converted and adapted for the purpose of mechanical propulsion and allotted the new Registration Number 1147.

(b) No horse-drawn boats have been registered during the year.

(h) **Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.**

The duties under this statute were transferred from the Cleansing to the Health Department on the 10th February, 1936, and an official Rat Exterminator was appointed by the latter Committee, and commenced duty on the 20th July, 1936. The

services of this Official, together with the use of apparatus and the supply of poison baits, are available free of charge to the occupiers of houses of a net rental of under 15/- per week; in the case of other premises, notices are served upon the occupiers, and the services of the Official are available at a nominal charge of 2/6 per hour, subject to an agreement to this effect being completed and forwarded to the Department by the person or firm concerned.

Ferrets, nets, lethal gas in the form of the Cyanogas pump, rat lime, and poison baits are employed, but in view of the requirements of the Poison and Pharmacy Act, great care and discrimination have to be exercised in the issue of the latter baits to the public. A special form of poison is made up weekly for the Streets and Sewerage Departments respectively, for use in the Council's sewers and at the Disposal Works, and this has proved to be very efficacious. Similarly, suitable poison baits are regularly supplied in bulk to other Departments of the Corporation and other premises, the baits being supplied at cost price in every case. One feature in the problem of rat repression is the number of premises found to be infested by rats by reason of defective or obsolete drains; consequently the drainage systems of most of the premises affected are subjected to a test, and the means of access to the premises are effectively removed by the subsequent works carried out. In three cases, derelict buildings at the rear of shops were demolished, and the associated obsolete drainage systems sealed; one large warehouse and garage have replaced hollow timber floors by solid floors of concrete, whilst a cavity wall which allowed rats access to one large food warehouse, has been effectively sealed.

The following details summarise the complaints received and the action taken during that part of the year when the Department was responsible for this work:—

NUMBER OF PREMISES IN RESPECT OF WHICH
COMPLAINTS WERE RECEIVED.

(i) Dwelling Houses	....	....	....	....	....	192
(ii) Shops	....	....	....	....	....	21
(iii) Factories, Business and Other Premises					....	42
						255
TOTAL						.... 255

Number of Premises where drains were subjected to						
Smoke Test	....	....	....	....	....	122
Number of Premises where drains were found defective						84
Total Number of Routine Visits by Rat Officer						601
Number of Agreements re Payment Received						13
Number of Visits to such Premises						48
Number of Rats caught on Rat Lime						11
Number of Mice caught on Rat Lime						48
Total Number of Live Rats caught						*601

* It is, of course, impossible to give figures regarding the number of rats or mice caught or destroyed by traps, lethal gas, or poison baits.

During the special activities and operations with a view to rat destruction during National Rat Week, 1936, 123 rats were taken alive by the Corporation Official, whilst at a conservative estimate made in accordance with figures given in connection with the activities of private firms or individuals during this period, at least a further 200 or so rats were caught and destroyed.

(i) Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Rag Flock is not manufactured upon any premises situate within the Borough, but 11 samples of the material were officially taken during the year from upholstery manufacturing firms whose premises are within the district.

In one case the sample was found to contain soluble chlorine in excess of the 30 parts per 100,000 permitted by the Rag Flock Regulations, 1912. Official warning letters were forwarded both to the manufacturer concerned and the wholesale firm from whom the consignment of this commodity had been originally purchased.

(j) Caravans and Similar Structures.

Prompt action is taken against the setting up of these structures upon sites situate within the Borough, and as a tangible result of such action, 11 vans were compelled to leave the district during the year. These structures were dealt with according to the circumstances, as follows:—

(a) Number of Vans, etc., removed after Notices under Section 56 of the local Act of 1928	9
(b) Number of Vans, etc., removed after Notices under Section 43 (2) of the Public Health Act, 1925	2
(c) Number of Vans, etc., dealt with by Demolition Orders under Section 19 of Housing Act, 1930	Nil
<hr/>	
TOTAL	11

(k) **Public Swimming Baths and Pools.**

The two covered Municipal Baths situate in the centre of the town and at Heath Town respectively, are the only public baths or pools open to the public. The former is closed for swimming during the winter months, but the latter is open all the year round.

Periodical bacteriological examinations of the water from these baths are made, and during the year four samples of the water were taken and submitted for such examination; the results stated hereunder show that whilst three of the samples are entirely satisfactory from a bacteriological viewpoint, one sample could not be considered to be in this category. The matter was referred to the Baths Superintendent, and the cause was attributed to a defect in the chlorination plant; this was promptly remedied, and sample number 4, which was taken three weeks afterwards, showed a return to the desired standard of cleanliness.

No. of Sample.	Sample Taken From	Total Organisms per c.c. at 37°C.	B. Coli in 100 c.c.
1	Central Baths (First Class) ...	2	Absent
2	Heath Town Baths (First Class)	1,200	Absent
3	Central Baths (First Class) ...	Nil	Absent
4	Heath Town (Children's Bath)...	5	Absent

(l) **The Rent and Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1933.**

During the year 5 (five) applications were received for Certificates under Section 12 of the 1933 Act, to the effect that the dwelling houses concerned were not "in a reasonable state of repair"; as the houses concerned were all included in the Walsall Street (East) Slum Clearance Area, the applications were acceded to and the necessary Certificates issued.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Applications Received.		Certificates Granted.	
During 1936	Total to Date (1932 to 1936)	During 1936	Total to Date (1932 to 1936)
5	8	5	8

(m) **Schools.**

In the case of one school under the control of the Authority, two ranges of the insanitary type of trough closets were converted during the year into 12 modern wash-down conveniences, each supplied with a separate flushing apparatus. Many other repairs and sanitary improvements have been carried out at other schools at the instigation of the Department.

(n) **Premises, etc., Controllable by Byelaws.**

i. **Hairdressers' Premises.** Section 87 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, requires the registration of all persons carrying on business as Hairdressers or Barbers and of the premises used for the purpose of such trade or business; this clause also empowers the Corporation to make Byelaws for the regulation of such premises, and it is hoped that such Byelaws will become operative during the ensuing year. The necessity for registration became operative after the 31st day of July, 1936, and between that date and the end of the year, 46 applications were received. As will be seen by the perusal of the undermentioned figures, only 17 premises were registered—the remaining premises being found to be below the desired standard, having neither a supply of water, or such drainage arrangements as required by the Council's existing Byelaws; notices were served in these cases, and the premises will be registered as and when such notices are complied with. The following table summarises the action taken in connection with these premises during the period under review:—

	Applications, 1936.			Removed from Register during 1936.	Number on Register 31st Dec., 1936.
	Received	Granted	Notices Served		
Persons as Hair- dresser or Barber	46	17	—	Nil	17
Premises	46	17	17	Nil	17
Totals	92	34	17	Nil	34

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND.

							Total
Washbasins not properly drained	...	...	...	...			10
Defective waste pipe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipe not properly trapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
No water supply to washbasin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dirty condition of walls and ceiling of saloon				...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

ii. **Common Lodging Houses.** At the end of the year there were 5 registered Common Lodging Houses in use within the Borough; one premises—previously used for this purpose—was demolished during the year.

For the purposes of the Council's Byelaws, however, these premises are under the sole supervision of the Police.

iii. **Houses-let-in-Lodgings.** The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, included a clause repealing the old Regulations for Lodging Houses in the Council's Act of 1869; it is proposed to make modern Byelaws at an early date for the regulation of these premises, so that they may be brought up to the necessary standard concurrently with the Council's general housing activities.

Several of these premises have been dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930, two having been demolished during the year under Part 2 of the statute.

iv. **Slaughterhouses.** The only licence now issued is in respect of the entirely new premises erected within the Borough by one of the manufacturing pork butchers who originally owned a private slaughterhouse—an arrangement in accordance with the agreement made between the firm and the Corporation.

v. **Offensive Trade Premises.** As a result of the very careful consideration of each application, by the Health and Town Planning Committees respectively, a relatively small number of new permissions to establish this trade became operative. Many premises in respect of which the Council's permission was granted without time limit, and therefore not subject to annual renewal, are below the required standard; an effort has been made to secure a general improvement in these premises and during the year, six of such premises were provided with a separate room for preparing the fish and potatoes, and generally improved.

Offensive Trades: Summary of Action Taken during 1936.

Description of Trade	Applications Received		Permits Granted		Statutorily Disestablished	On Register 31st Dec., 1936
	New Premises	Renewals	New Premises	Renewals		
Bone Boiler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melter or Extractor ...	1	1	...	1	...	2
Fellmonger and Hide or Skin Dealer ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2
Fish Fryer	11*	20	4§	20	31	64
Gut Scraper	1	1	...	1	1	2
Rag, Bone and Skin Dealer ...	...	1	...	1	...	3
Tripe Boiler ... ..	...	7	...	7	4	3
TOTALS ...	13	31	4	31	36	77

* This figure includes several cases where permission to establish the trade became or will become operative as and when the premises are erected and equipped in accordance with the Council's requirements; in one of these cases the structure of the whole of the premises was in such a worn out condition that the Council have insisted upon complete re-conditioning of the house as a necessary preliminary to establishment of the trade.

§ One of these applications was withdrawn and cancelled.

In one case legal proceedings were instituted for establishment of the trade of Fish Frying, without previously obtaining the consent of the Council.

vi. **New Streets and Buildings.** The Department has continued to co-operate with the Borough Engineer's Department with regard to plans of certain proposed buildings which are submitted to the Council; such an arrangement tends to prevent complications arising when new buildings of a certain type become occupied, and therefore come under the control of the Health Department. This procedure was carried out with respect to certain of the undermentioned premises, with the results stated:—

Proposed Premises.	Number Submitted	Number Disapproved by Town Planning Committee.	Number Approved (after amendments)
Conversion of Existing Houses into Flats	7	2	5
New Licensed Premises	7	—	7
Alterations and Additions to Licenced Premises	6	—	6
New Fish Frying Premises with Living Accommodation	3	—	3
Separate Premises for Cleansing Fish, etc.	6	—	6
Stables	1	—	1
Workshops or Extensions thereto ...	36	—	36
New Bathrooms to Dwelling Houses	8	—	8
New Sculleries to Washhouses ...	32	—	32
New Water Closets to Dwelling-houses	38	—	38
New Water Closets to Workplaces or Licenced Houses	84	—	84
New Urinals to Workplaces or Licenced Houses	25	—	25
New Dairy Premises	1	—	1
Additions to Dairy Premises ...	1	—	1
Alterations or Additions to Schools...	1	—	1
Conversion of Building to Mortuary	1	1	—
Totals ...	257	3	254

vii. **Nuisances.** The provisions of these valuable Byelaws have been utilised to the following effect during the year:—

	No. Discontinued	No. Improved Structurally	Otherwise Remedied.
PIGGERIES	4	2	4
STABLES	1	5	8
FOWLS, ETC. ..	13	—	8

In the case of several premises, action was necessary to secure the provision of a proper covered manure pit in accordance with the Byelaws. One block of old stables has been superseded by a new structure erected and equipped on modern lines.

viii. **Drainage of Existing Buildings.** These Byelaws are rigidly enforced, and reputable tradesmen usually co-operate with the Inspectorate to ensure that work is correctly executed; during the year, several offenders have been warned regarding their neglect to forward the necessary notices of their intention to carry out works of alteration to drainage systems, to the Department.

An extension of the Council's powers in this direction is now operative under the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936, whereby it is necessary for contractors to forward to the Department twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to repair or make any alteration or addition to an existing drain.

282 new drains were examined during the year, the water test being applied on 89 occasions.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. In August, 1936, the Corporation decided to require all families transferred to Corporation houses under Parts 1 and 2 of the Housing Act, 1930, and Part 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, to submit their furniture and clothing to fumigation or steam disinfection and to refuse the key of a Council house to any person failing to comply with this condition. The disinfection scheme involved (a) the provision of a special motor van with a loading capacity of 560 cubic feet; (b) the employment of a motor driver and assistant and the training of personnel in the process of fumigation; (c) the provision of a special disinfecting and cleansing station with steam disinfector and all necessary equipment. The actual fumigation is carried out by HCN gas inside the motor van, which is equipped with electric radiators and a powerful electric fan. The bedding and clothing are put through the steam disinfector whilst the furniture is under gas. This scheme has been in operation since September, 1936, and it is found in actual practice that it can deal with the contents of approximately 1.9 houses a day depending on the size of the house and the amount of furniture to be treated. (During the 78 working days the furniture and effects of 148 families have been dealt with). In September, 1936, the Corporation approved an augmented and accelerated programme of slum clearance, together with a scheme for re-housing families now occupying overcrowded houses. Under this amended programme 4,184 houses were to be provided between 1937 and 1943, the annual average number of families to be transferred being approximately 600. During the year 1937 this figure would be further increased by the re-housing in connection with a Street Improvement Scheme. Actually something like 1,000 houses are in the building programme for 1937, giving an average of 20 removals and disinfections to be carried out every week during the year. As certain of the building contracts overlap, there will be some weeks

during the summer months when houses are expected to be handed over at the rate of 46 per week. To make the necessary expansion in the disinfestation work, the following extension of the original scheme has been approved:—

(a) A permanent brick structure is to be provided as a fumigation chamber. With such a chamber any kind of van can be used for transporting the furniture and effects, the van being driven straight into the chamber which is then hermetically sealed and put under HCN gas. With special heating arrangements and a powerful vacuum fan, the whole process of gassing and aeration can be carried out in two and a half hours as compared with a minimum of six hours when the present van is used. It will, therefore, be practicable to deal with three loads a day instead of one.

(b) Two additional motor vans are to be procured.

(c) Additional motor driver and assistant are to be engaged. The fumigation chamber will be available as a permanent means of gassing furniture even when the slum clearance programme is complete and its maintenance will be negligible in comparison with that of a specially equipped van. In addition it can be used as a garage for one of the vehicles during the night.

The scheme is carried out in its entirety by employees of, and at the cost of the Corporation, and the following procedure has been found to be essential in connection with the administration of the same:—

(i) **Previous Notice to Tenants:** At least two days before the date fixed for actual removal, an Inspector visits the condemned house and personally delivers to the tenant a circular letter, detailing those parts of the procedure of the scheme which essentially affect the tenant.

(ii) **Loan of Temporary Furniture:** On the evening of the day prior to removal of the furniture and effects to a new house, the van delivers to such house the loan furniture, comprising a table and six chairs, which are provided by the Council for the temporary use of the family who will take up residence in the house on the succeeding day.

- (iii) **Removal and De-verminisation:** On the day fixed for actual removal, the Removal Officer and his Assistant load the furniture into the special van, making an inventory of the same as loading proceeds. When all the furniture has been loaded, a form of Certificate to that effect is given to each tenant, so that they may obtain the keys of the new houses allotted to them by presenting such Certificate at the Housing Department.

The furniture, etc., is taken to the Disinfestation Station, situate at the rear of the Heath Town Baths, where the necessary disinfestation process is carried out. The van then proceeds to the new houses, unloads the furniture and effects, and the signatures of the tenants are obtained for the receipt of the latter. The loan furniture is then collected from the houses and is taken to the new houses to which families are to be removed on the following day.

Where houses not included in the Council's programme of Slum Clearance are found to be infested with the bed bug, notices are served upon the owners under Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1925, requiring the preliminary stripping of walls, removal of architraves, mouldings, and loose or cracked plaster, and treatment of the exposed surfaces with a plumber's torch lamp; thorough spraying with a volatile oil vermicide follows, and finally the room is fumigated by sulphur dioxide. During the year, 17 notices were served under this particular section. An ample supply of spraying apparatus and vermicide is available at the Health Department for loan to persons requiring the same, no charge being made for the supply of the latter.

With a view to preventing the dissemination of this pest, it should be noted that the demolition of all houses included in Part 1 schemes is carried out under the direct supervision of the Borough Engineer, all bricks and rubble being tipped on specially selected sites, whilst all timber is burnt on the site of the original houses.

With regard to Council Houses, the Housing Manager states that 123 houses were found to be infested, during the year. The disinfestation procedure adopted is similar to that described above as taken in connection with privately owned houses; it will be

appreciated, however, that in the few cases of serious infestation it is practicable to arrange for vacation of the premises and thus facilitate the work of disinfection. On receipt of the first complaint the room or rooms are treated by spraying with vermicide; if this does not produce the desired result, skirtings, architraves, and picture rails are removed, and the room is first sprayed and finally fumigated with sulphur dioxide. The following figures summarise the action taken in connection with Council Houses during the year:—

Number of Council Houses found to be infested	....	123
Number of Council Houses treated primarily by spraying with vermicide	.... .... .... ....	123
Number of Council Houses where further treatment by fumigation was necessary	.... .... .... ....	9

General Sanitary Improvements in District.

One notable feature of the year now under consideration is the fact that a Cleansing Station of modern design incorporating the usual up-to-date steam disinfection plant and baths with necessary appurtenances has been erected at the rear of Heath Town Baths, and is now in use.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

THE HOUSING ACTS, 1930 and 1935.

Further legislation in the form of the Housing Act, 1936, came into operation on the 1st January, 1937; this measure consolidates the numerous enactments dealing with housing, and certainly clarifies the position with regard to administrative procedure.

A stream of enquiries from owners of property, prospective purchasers, and other persons financially interested in this class of property, regarding the position of the various blocks of property with respect to the Council's proposed action under the Act, continues to reach the Department; the owners of this class of property are now finding it somewhat difficult to unload their investments, and as a result many owners have approached the Department with a view to voluntarily re-conditioning their property.

A very high proportion of the houses dealt with under the Act show definite evidence of infestation by the bed-bug.

PART I.—CLEARANCE AREAS.

1. **Walsall Street (West) Clearance Scheme:**

This scheme was confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 23rd January, 1934, and—including "grey" properties—involved the displacement of 493 families representing 2,113 persons, and the demolition of 455 houses together with 13 other buildings.

Under the original programme of slum clearance submitted to the Ministry of Health, it was proposed to clear this Area during the three years ending December, 1936. The Council, however, decided to accelerate the general programme in response to Circular 1331 from the Minister, and to complete the clearance of this Area by March 31st, 1936. Owing to the delay involved by the preliminary acquisition of properties, actual demolition did not commence until November, 1934, and it was only possible to demolish 20 houses by the end of 1934.

During the year 1935, the work of clearance was accelerated to such an extent that 410 houses were demolished, and only 24 houses (including three coloured "grey") remained to be demolished during the year now under review to complete the scheme; of this number, 21 have been demolished, 4 houses remaining at the end of the year to be demolished to complete the scheme.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1936.

WALSALL STREET (WEST) AREA.

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:

	During Year	Total to date
i. From houses coloured "pink"....	71	2,114
ii. From houses coloured "grey"....	2	11
	—	—
Totals	73	2,125

(b) Demolition Progress:

	During Year	Total to date
i. Number of Houses Demolished:		
Coloured "pink"	20	446
Coloured "grey"	1	5
	—	—
Total	21	451
ii. Number of Houses to be Demolished to Clear Area:		
Coloured "pink"	2	
Coloured "grey"	2	
	—	
Total	4	

2. Walsall Street (East) Clearance Scheme:

This Area, together with the six subsidiary smaller Areas, comprising the remaining portions of the Walsall Street district, was represented on the 16th April, 1935, and the Council decided to apply Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of each of the Areas. As a result of the Public Inquiry held in October, 1935, the Minister duly confirmed the Compulsory Purchase Order on the 30th January, 1936. The only modifications to the original scheme submitted was the alteration of four "pink" houses

(including one licensed house) to "grey." The scheme, as confirmed, involves the displacement of 2,012 persons from 449 houses, four of the latter being coloured "grey". According to programme this Area is to be cleared during the two years ending 31st March, 1938; owing to the usual delay involved by the preliminary acquisition of properties it was impossible to commence actual demolition before August, 1936, but 65 houses had been demolished by the end of the year.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1936:

WALSALL STREET (EAST) AREA.

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:

					During Year	Total to date
i. From Houses coloured "pink"	....	....	....	....	265	265
ii. From Houses coloured "grey"	....	....	....	....	2	2
					<hr/>	<hr/>
				Total	.... 267	267

(b) Demolition Progress:

i. Number of Houses Demolished:

Coloured "pink"	....	....	....	....	64	64
Coloured "grey"	....	....	....	....	1	1
					<hr/>	<hr/>
				Total	65	65

ii. Number of Houses to be Demolished to Clear Area:

Coloured "pink"	....	....	....	....	381
Coloured "grey"	....	....	....	....	3
					<hr/>
				Total	.... 384

3. Cannon Street Clearance Area:

This scheme, which is one of the six Areas subsidiary to the Walsall Street (East) Scheme, was confirmed by the Minister of Health on the 7th May, 1936, as a Clearance Area, the Compulsory Purchase Order not having been confirmed by the Minister. The scheme involved the displacement of 21 persons from the five houses, and was duly completed before the end of the year.

Analysis of Results Obtained by 31st December, 1936.

CANNON STREET CLEARANCE AREA.

(a) Number of Persons Displaced:

			During Year	Total to date
i. From Houses coloured "pink"	....	....	21	21

(b) Demolition Progress:

i. Number of Houses Demolished:				
Coloured "pink"	....	....	....	5
				5

4. Other Areas Associated with the Walsall Street (East) Scheme:

The Public Inquiry in connection with the four remaining Areas comprising the Navigation Street, Wood Street, and Shrubby Street Areas respectively, and which were represented at the same time as the Walsall Street (East) Area, was also held in October, 1935. The only modification insisted upon by the Ministry concerned the Wood Street Area, and this Area is now sub-divided into two separate Areas, in connection with one of which the Compulsory Purchase Order was not confirmed, a Clearance Order being substituted. The position as confirmed regarding the Areas included in this scheme, is:—

Name of Scheme.	Total Acreage	No. Houses per acre	No. of Houses included			No. of Persons Affected	Period during which Area is to be Cleared
Walsall Street (East) C.P.O.	9.170	51.9	455	4	449	2,012	During 1936 and 1937
Navigation Street C.P.O.	1.110	38.5	43	—	43	170	During 1937
Ward Street C.P.O. ...	0.177	62.0	11	—	11	48	During 1937
Shrubby Street C.P.O.	0.470	44.7	21	—	21	83	During 1937
Cannon Street Cl.O. ...	0.093	53.5	5	—	5	26	During 1936
Wood Street (No. 1) C.P.O.	0.623	48.2	17	—	17	64	During 1937
Wood Street (No. 2) Cl.O.	0.623	48.2	13	—	13	50	During 1936
Totals ...	11.643	—	555	4	559	2,453	

5. Schemes Completed and Where Clearance is in Progress:

The following figures summarise the action taken by the Council by Clearance Schemes under various statutes:—

Clearance Schemes: Houses Demolished.

Year.	Statute.	Scheme.	No. Houses Demolished		No. Persons Displaced
			pink	grey	
1925-1930	Housing Acts, 1890 to 1919 ...	Faulkland Street Improvement Area C.P.O.	279	—	1,498
1932	The Housing Act, 1930	Brickkiln Croft Clearance Area C.P.O.	67	2	308
1933	do.	do. do.	82	6	400
1934	do.	do. do.	3	5	24
		Walsall Street (West) Clearance Area C.P.O.	20	—	94
1935	do.	do. do.	406	4	1,958
1936	do.	do. do.	20	1	73
1936	do.	Cannon Street Area C.O.	5	—	21
1936	do.	Walsall Street (East) C.P.O.	64	1	267
Totals ...			946	19	4,643

6. Future Schemes.

In pursuance of the programme of slum clearance approved by the Council, the Monmore Green Scheme was represented on the 14th December, 1936. Owing to difficulties in linking up the houses in this district, it was found to be necessary for administrative purposes to divide it into four separate Areas and to deal with these as separate schemes. The representations were therefore submitted in the following form:—

Name of Scheme	Total Acreage	No. Hses per acre	No. Houses Included			No. Persons Affected			Period during which Area is to be Cleared
			pink	grey	Total	pink	grey	Total	
Monmore Gn. (No. 1) Area	5.890	49.3	290	11	301	1220	37	1257	During 1938
Monmore Gn. (No. 2) Area	0.178	50.4	9	—	9	43	—	43	do.
Monmore Gn. (No. 3) Area	0.398	42.7	17	—	17	67	—	67	do.
Monmore Gn. (No. 4) Area	0.755	42.4	32	2	34	138	8	146	do.
Totals	7.221	—	348	13	361	1468	45	1513	

The Council formally declared these schemes as Clearance Areas on the 11th January, 1937, and decided to apply Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of the Areas on the 8th March, 1937.

During the year the Council decided to extend their original programme of slum clearance to the extent of adding a further 37 proposed Clearance Areas, involving 2,247 houses, for clearance under Part 1 of the Act. Apart from the Areas already mentioned, the programme as amended involves the clearance of the following further Areas: —

Name of Proposed Area	No. of Houses provisionally included	Increase on original number of houses	Approx. date of Representation	Approx. date of Clearance
*Moseley Village	364	67	1937	1938
*Dale Street	398	238	1938	1939
*Horseley Fields (North)...	196	196	1939	1940
St. Matthews Street	217	—	1940–1943	1940–1943
Lower Stafford Street	147	—	do.	do.
Charles Street	137	—	do.	do.
Grove Street (Heath Town)	122	—	do.	do.
Thirty-three other small areas containing between them	1309	—	do.	do.

*Included in original programme.

PART 2.—INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

During the year, progress with regard to isolated groups of insanitary houses was held up owing to the delay in the completion of new houses required for displacement; in consequence, action under this Part of the Act was suspended after March, pending the completion of houses under contracts which were then in hand.

Difficulties have arisen in connection with the reconditioning of dwelling houses in accordance with statutory undertakings given by the owners concerned, under Section 19 of the 1935 Act. In every case the Health Committee have insisted that a proper plan showing the proposed alterations and additions should be submitted for consideration at an early stage in the administrative proceedings; detailed specifications of the various works additional to those shown on such plans are then prepared by the Department and forwarded to the owner, the Undertaking thus involving the completion of the works according to the plan and specifications within a fixed period. If the owner does not comply with his Undertaking and complete the works in their entirety within the period specified, the statute lays down only one course of

action, namely, to make Demolition Orders upon the property; when the Demolition Orders have been made and served the Council have no powers to cancel or withdraw the same, the County Court alone having this power. Defaulting owners have been given every consideration, but the Committee have nevertheless insisted that the works shall be satisfactorily completed in their entirety in accordance with the Undertakings; as a result, Demolition Orders have been made in default in many cases, and three appeals affecting nine houses have been made to County Court during the year. As will be seen by a perusal of the under-mentioned summary of these cases, the policy and action of the Council have been upheld by the Court in each case:—

Part 2: Appeals to County Court.

No. of Houses Affected	Undertaking Period Date	Extent of Default.	Demolition Order Served.	Appeal Heard.	Result of Appeal.	
1st Case—						
3	24/8/33	25/2/34	Approximately one half of work done and such works carried out in a most unsatisfactory manner.	27/4/36	26/6/36	Appeal dismissed and Appellant ordered to pay costs. Houses demolished.
2nd Case—						
2	22/7/35	7/2/36	(i) Approximately three quarters of work carried out (ii) such work as had been carried out was of a very unsatisfactory character.	27/4/36	26/6/36	Appeal allowed by consent, Appellant to pay costs. Corporation agreed to an adjournment for 3 months for owner to complete works in accordance with revised specifications of the Corporation, such specifications to include a new gable wall and the remedy of all works not carried out in a satisfactory manner. Work completed on the 26th September, 1936.

3rd Case—

4	4/10/35	28/4/36	Work not completed within specified period.	8/6/36	27/7/36	Appeal allowed by consent, Appellant to pay costs. Corporation agreed to an adjournment for 2 months to enable Appellant to complete work. Work duly completed.
---	---------	---------	---------------------------------------------	--------	---------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The following details constitute an analysis of the action taken under this Part of the Act, together with the results obtained during the year now under consideration and to date respectively:—

PART 2: INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.
Analysis of Action Taken and Results Obtained by
31st December, 1936.

1. Action Taken by End of Year:	During 1936	Total to date
(a) Number of Houses represented as Unfit	139	1,072
(b) Number of Demolition Orders made	212	918
(c) Number of Demolition Orders Cancelled by County Court on Appeal	2	2
TOTAL Demolition Orders Operative	210	916
(d) Number of Statutory Undertakings accepted:—		
i. Not to again use for human habitation	11	18
ii. To recondition and render fit for human habitation	12	74
iii. To convert "back-to-back" houses into "through" and recondition	6	15
iv. To discontinue as separate dwelling and embody structure in adjoining houses	3	7
Totals	32	114
(e) Number of Closing Orders made	2	49
(f) Cases awaiting Consideration or Decision of Committee:		
The remaining cases await the consideration and ultimate decision of the Committee.		

2. Results Obtained:

			During	Total
(a) Number of Persons Displaced:—			1936	to Date
Under Section 19	....	....	1,157	3,296
Under Section 20	....	....	3	101
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	....		1,160	3,397

(b) Demolition, etc., Progress:—

i. Houses Demolished before Demolition Orders could be served	....	....	Nil	4
ii. Number of Houses Demolished pursuant to Demolition Orders	....	....	294	800
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	....		294	804

iii. Statutory Undertakings:—

Complied with and Cancelled (thoroughly reconditioned)			35	45
Discontinued as separate dwellings embodied in adjoining houses	....	....	3	5
Work in progress	....	....	—	7
Remaining Operative (i.e., Not to use as a Dwelling)	....		11	18
Cancelled and Demolition Orders made (on default of owners' compliance with Undertaking)			39	39
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	....		88	114

iv. Closing Orders:—

Determined (i.e., "back-to-back" houses converted)	....	....	8	39
Remaining Operative	....	....	—	10
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	....		8	49

v. Number of Houses Voluntarily Demolished in anticipation of formal action	37	226
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	----	-----

The undermentioned Table shows the increased activities of the Council since 1932, with respect to individual blocks of unfit dwelling-houses:—

Individual Unfit Houses.

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN FROM JANUARY, 1925, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Year	Statute	No. Houses Represented	Closing Orders made	Demolition Orders made	No. Houses Closed	No. Houses Demolished	Stat. Undertakings		Closing Orders Determined	Houses Voluntarily Demolished
							Accepted	Complied with		
1925	1925 Act	16	16	—	16	—				
1926	do.	22	22	—	22	18				
1927	do.	25	25	4	25	19				
1928	do.	8	8	4	8	7				
1929	do.	19	19	6	19	8				
1930	do.	5	5	1	5	17				
1931	do.	—	—	17	—	18				
	1930 Act	32	—	32	—	2				
1932	do.	152	—	95	—	97*	1	1	—	22
1933	do.	232	26	188	26	105	4	4	5	96
1934	do.	240	20	173	20	162*	3	3	20	29
1935	do.	277	1	218	1	144	74	16	6	42
1936	do.	139	2	210	2	294	32	49	8	37
Totals—										
	Under 1925 Act ...	95	95	32	95	87	—	—	—	—
	Under 1930 Act ...	1072	49	916	49	804	114	73	39	226
	Under 1925 and 1930 Acts ...	1167	144	948	144	891	114	73	39	226

* The figures include 2 houses demolished before Orders could be served.

Where it is possible to render the houses in every respect fit for human habitation in accordance with the Council's Byelaws, specifications of the works necessary to accomplish this and bring the houses up to modern standards are forwarded to the owners; thorough re-conditioning of the premises is insisted upon, including the provision of a separate scullery with tap, sink, and copper therein, a proper pantry, and a separate sanitary convenience. In most cases the allocation of an entirely separate yard is insisted upon, whilst the provision of bathrooms has been obtained in many cases despite the fact that no powers exist whereby such an

amenity can be insisted upon. It will be appreciated that as the cost of such work varies between £80 and £150 per house, many owners are not prepared to face such an expenditure—particularly in the many cases where arrears of rent are considerable.

In anticipation of formal action under the Act, the owners concerned have voluntarily provided separate sculleries, pantries, sanitary accommodation, sink and water supply in respect of 19 houses; in 6 of these cases, bathrooms were also provided, whilst in the case of several blocks of three or more houses of the terrace type, the centre house in each three has been discontinued as a separate house and the accommodation embodied in the houses on either side.

THE HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

No applications for grant or financial assistance under the provisions of this Act, were received during the year under review.

NEW HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

Erection of New Houses:

Data received from the Borough Engineer show that 388 houses were built by the Corporation and 1,120 by private enterprise during the year. The subjoined statement shows the number of houses built year by year since 1920.

Number of Houses Built, 1920 to 1936.

Date of Erection	With State Assistance		Without State Assistance		TOTAL
	By Local Authority	By Others	By Local Authority	By Others	
Prior to 1923 }	798	6	50 (Flats)	79	933
1923	170	64	—	20	254
1924	490	290	—	19	799
1925	364	177	—	24	565
1926	468	239	—	17	724
1927	496	197	—	15	708
1928	516	168	—	25	709
1929	570	109	—	19	698
1930	582	—	—	115	697
1931	490	—	—	131	621
1932	398	—	—	249	647
1933	468	—	—	495	963
1934	480	—	—	607	1,087
1935	434	—	—	807	1,241
1936	388	—	—	1,120	1,508
Totals	7,112	1,250	50	3,742	12,154

In addition to the above figures, 25 combined dwelling-houses and shops have been erected by the Local Authority; in the case of four of these premises the ground floor rooms are used as lock-up business premises, whilst the upper rooms are let separately as flats.

At the end of the year six contracts were in hand, involving the erection of 650 houses upon sites situate Low Hill, Three Tuns Lane, The Scotlands, Guy Avenue, and Walsall Street respectively.

The following statement received from the Housing Manager shows the number and situation of the various types of houses erected by the Corporation by the end of the year :—

**Types of Houses Erected by the Local Authority by the
31st December, 1936.**

Site.	Statute.	Type of House.								Flats	Hses and Shops	Total
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			
All Saints Road	1890 to											
	1919 Acts	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
	1924 Act	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
	1930 Act	—	—	—	104	56	6	6	4	—	—	176
	Totals ...	—	—	—	206	56	6	6	4	—	—	278
Birches Barn	1919 Act	108	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	288
	1923 Act	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	108
	Totals ...	108	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	396
Birmingham Rd.	1890 to											
	1919 Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50
Barnhurst	1919 Act	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Bedford Street	1930 Act	—	—	—	32	24	—	—	—	—	—	56
Brickfields	1930 Act	—	—	—	8	4	—	6	—	—	—	18
Elm Farm	1930 Act	—	—	—	20	10	2	2	2	—	—	36
Faulkland St.	1890 to											
	1919 Acts	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Fordhouses	1919 Act	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
	1923 Act	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
	Totals ...	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Green Lane	1919 Act	40	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
Gorsebrook Rd.	1923 Act	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Heath Town	1919 Act	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
	1923 Act	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
	1924 Act	186	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202
	Totals ...	226	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	332
Hilton St. and Cannock Road	1930 Act	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Low Hill	1924 Act	1376	616	366	220	154	—	—	—	—	16	2748
	1930 Act	—	—	—	654	374	16	20	28	—	—	1092
	Totals ...	1376	616	366	874	528	16	20	28	—	16	3840
Newbridge Oxley	1923 Act	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136
	1919 Act	58	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
	1924 Act	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
	Totals ...	58	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
Oxbarn	1923 Act	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
	1924 Act	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	53
	Totals ...	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	105
Pond Lane	1930 Act	—	—	—	20	16	2	6	—	—	—	44
	1890 to											
Parkfield Road	1919 Acts	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	226
	1919 Act	70	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116
	1923 Act	24	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
	1924 Act	2	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	220
	1930 Act	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
	Totals ...	96	46	270	24	218	—	—	—	—	—	654
Penn	1919 Act	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Stafford Road	1930 Act	—	—	—	41	20	—	—	4	—	—	74
Sweetman Street	1923 Act	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Willenhall Road	1924 Act	114	—	262	22	82	—	—	—	—	—	480
	1930 Act	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	—	18
	Totals ...	114	—	262	22	82	12	6	—	—	—	498
TOTALS		2074	1482	942	1285	997	38	46	38	50	25	6,977

In addition, further contracts are in hand involving the erection of a further 650 houses, whilst the Council have erected 25 combined dwelling-houses and shops (i.e., 3 at Oxbarn, 6 at Birches Barn, and 16 at Low Hill).

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY.

(a) **Milk Supply.** The action necessary to bring and maintain producers' premises to the prescribed standard, was continued throughout the year, with the result that:—

- 1 Cowshed has been provided with adequate light and ventilation.
- 1 Cowshed has been provided with an impervious floor.
- 1 Cowshed has been provided with proper drainage.
- 1 Cowshed has been provided with an adequate water supply.

Eight farm premises previously registered for the production of milk within the Borough have ceased to be used for such purpose during the year, the premises and the land adjoining the same having changed hands with a view to building development.

Apart from supervision of producers' premises by the Council's Veterinary Inspector, the various dairy farms and other premises within the District are regularly visited by the special Inspector; during the year, 294 inspections of cowsheds, and 1,153 inspections of dairies and milkshops, were made.

The following summary gives details of the premises and persons registered under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926—both during the year and to date, respectively:—

**REGISTRATION OF MILK PURVEYORS AND PREMISES
DURING 1936.**

Class of Purveyor, etc.	Applications, 1936.			Removed Number	
	Received	Refused	Granted	from Register 31/12/36	on Register
1. Retail Purveyors:					
(a) General ("loose milk)	11	—	11	—	202
(b) Bottled Milk only	54	—	54	95	515
Totals ...	65	—	65	95	717
2. Wholesale Purveyors ..	2	—	2	10	20
3. Producers	3	—	3	8	30
Totals ...	5	—	5	18	50
4. Premises:—					
(a) Cowsheds ...	—	—	—	8	20
(b) Dairies ...	13	—	13	12	179
Totals ...	13	—	13	20	199

“ Graded ” Milk. On the 1st June, 1936, the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, came into force, and the effect of this Order was to cancel the previously existing statutory grades of milk and substitute others. The grades originally known as “ Certified,” and “ Grade A,” became in effect “ Tuberculin Tested ” and “ Accredited ” respectively, whilst the designation of “ Pasteurised ” is perpetuated; certain amendments in the standards appertaining to each grade of milk are embodied in the Order.

Details of the licences in force under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, at the end of 1936, are given immediately following this paragraph; a classified summary of the samples taken and the results obtained is given under Table XVI. on page 91.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936,
LICENCES IN FORCE DURING 1936.**

Grade of Milk	Pasteur- ising Plant		Producers		Bottlers		Dealers		Supple- mentary Licenses		Totals
	New	Ren'ls	New	Ren'ls	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	New	Ren's	
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	6
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculin Tested (Certified) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accredited ...	—	—	1†	2	1†	4	2	17	—	8	35
Pasteurised ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	13	1	2	29
Totals ...	—	2	1	3	1	6	14	30	1	13	71

* “ Tuberculin Tested ” milk produced outside the District but “ pasteurised ” within the Borough.

† 1 application for licence to produce ‘ Accredited ’ milk was refused as the applicant was not prepared to bring his premises up to the desired standard. A further application for a licence to produce and bottle “ Accredited ” milk was withdrawn by applicant under similar circumstances.

Bacteriological and Biological Examination of Samples. With a view to ensuring that the milk supply to the Borough is of a high standard bacteriologically and free from living tubercle bacilli, samples were taken during the year from most of the producers of milk whose premises are situated within the District. Details of such samples and the results obtained are embodied in Table XVI. on page 91.

As a result of the routine samples submitted for biological examination, one was found to contain living tubercle bacilli, and two further positive results affecting local retailers were notified by outside Authorities; these results were subsequently confirmed, thus making three positive results of primary samples taken within the Borough during the year. The undermentioned notes give some idea of the actual administrative procedure and the results finally obtained:—

Case No. 1: Sample of "Accredited" milk notified by an outside Authority: Whilst the sample was sold by a local firm, it was ascertained that the milk was produced outside the Borough; the Authority concerned was notified and requested to investigate the case.

Case No. 2: Sample of Ungraded milk from local retailer taken subsequent to the receipt of notification under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidated) Act, 1915: The check sample proved to be positive, but as the milk was produced outside the Borough, details were forwarded to the Authority concerned.

Case No. 3: Sample of Ungraded milk from local retailer: The milk was produced outside the Borough, and the Authority concerned was requested to take the necessary action under the Tuberculosis Order, 1914.

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

i. **Abattoir, Private Slaughterhouses and Food Shops.**

The Meat Inspector at the Public Abattoir reports as follows:—

"During the year the conditions at the Abattoir have not shown any change which would call for special comment.

Methods of inspection have followed the lines of the previous year. Detailed examination of animals of poor quality is carried out whether diseased conditions or not are found on preliminary inspection. In many instances diseased glands have been found which would otherwise have been hidden.

Parasitic conditions due to *Echinococcus* cysts, *Distoma Hepaticum* produce unsound conditions in a large number of livers and no improvement can be reported in this direction.

The number of dealers in low quality animals using the Abattoir has decreased and on this account fewer "screw" animals have been slaughtered, and this has brought about a reduction in the total amount of meat and offals condemned. Under the heading "Tuberculosis" this reduction is about 18 tons.

One hundred and eighty-nine animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, by instructions from the County Veterinary Officer. Thirty-seven of these were totally condemned as suffering from generalised tuberculosis. Partial condemnation was necessary in the remainder.

There was one prosecution under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, for slaughtering a cow other than by means of an instrument mechanically operated. The offender was fined 5/-.

The assistance of one District Inspector has been continued throughout the year. This help is much appreciated and permits of greater control of offals and carcasses during the busiest days.

Ante-mortem inspection of animals is carried out at the Sale Yards and at the Abattoir. The Veterinary Officer attends the Sales which are held weekly, and examination is made of all animals (dairy and fat stock) for signs of emaciation, tuberculosis, indurated udder, chronic cough, Johnes Disease, Swine Fever or any other condition which in the opinion of the Officer is such as to warrant the exclusion of the animal from the Sale Yard. Any animal suspected is sold on condition that it is slaughtered at the Abattoir, or is sent back to the owners' premises and the appropriate authority notified. At the Abattoir all animals are passed through the lairages and any abnormalities noted so that further examination can be made when the dressing of the animal takes place. A separate lairage and slaughterhouse for casualties are in use at the Abattoir for suspected animals.

Post-mortem examination follows closely on the lines as recommended in Memo 62/Foods. While it is not possible for the Meat Inspector to be present during the whole of the time

occupied in dressing every animal, identification of carcasses and offals is possible by a system of discs which are attached to the offals and sides of beef by the slaughtermen. Routine inspection consists of examination by palpation and incision of organs, and where necessary, carcasses. Where diseased conditions are found in the organs, examination of the carcass and incision of the lymphatic glands is carried out. In cows of poor quality the glands are incised in every case. Similar inspection is carried out in the case of animals which are admitted as casualties and those under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The following tables give particulars required regarding inspections and condemnations:—

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number of animals slaughtered	15,638	2,975	49,600	22,262
Number affected with tuberculosis	2,083	8	—	1,330
Number affected with other diseases	2,519	26	995	393
Number totally condemned for tuberculosis	139	2	—	23
Number partially condemned for tuberculosis	1,944	6	—	1,307
Number totally condemned for other diseases	79	20	137	59
Number partially condemned for other diseases	2,440	6	858	334

Private Slaughterhouse:

Number of animals slaughtered	10,421	Pigs
Number affected with tuberculosis	379	„
Number affected with other diseases	9	„
Number totally condemned for tuberculosis	2	„
Number partially condemned for tuberculosis	377	„
Number totally condemned for other diseases	—	
Number partially condemned for other diseases	9	„

The number of calves condemned does not include those which were dealt with as immature.”

A summary of the work of the Meat Inspectors at the Public Abattoir and the single private slaughterhouse within the Borough, will be found in Table XXV. on page 107.

Care is taken to ensure that articles of food exposed for sale within various shops in the Borough, are in a sound and wholesome condition; with this object in view, 1,005 visits were paid to butchers' shops, and 4,867 visits were paid to other food shops and stalls. As a result of these inspections the undermentioned articles of food were surrendered or officially seized, and subsequently destroyed:—

Unsound Food Condemned and Destroyed.

1. AT FOOD PREMISES:—

(a) *Fruit and Vegetables*:—

15 Boxes of Apples
250 Trays of Nectarines
120 Bags of Onions
162 Boxes of Tomatoes
2 Bundles of Rhubarb
8 Crates of Lettuce
72 Bushels of Pears
463 Bags of Peas
115 Bags of Beans
122 Bags of Potatoes
1 Parcel of Cherries
2 Parcels of Oranges
1 Consignment of Carrots
8 Broccoli
4 Baskets of Plums
2 Parcels of Damsons

(b) *Fish*:—

20 Boxes of Filleted Haddock
68 lbs. of Filleted Cod
3 Boxes of Kippers

(c) *Miscellaneous*:—

43 Fowls
6 Sheeps' Livers
2 Sheeps' Hearts
3 Sheeps' Heads
1 Sheeps' Lungs & Spleen
1 Bovine Liver
1 Pig's Head
155 Pieces of Meat
12 Rabbits
10 Rabbits' Livers
3 lbs. Raisins and Nuts
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Cocoanut Bar
304 Tins, etc., of various Preserved Foods.

2. WEIGHT OF FOOD DESTROYED:—

				Tons	cwts.	lbs.
From Food Premises	....	....	....	25	4	99

During the year, legal proceedings were instituted against a local purveyor of meat with respect to the exposure for sale and the deposit upon his premises for the purpose of sale, of unsound meat. Fines totalling £40 were imposed. Two further summonses were issued regarding the deposit of meat in filthy premises, and fines of 20/- were imposed in each case.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. The various premises whereon meat and other articles of food are stored or exposed for sale within the Borough, are kept under careful supervision. Legal proceedings were instituted in two cases in connection with the storage of meat in filthy premises, and fines were imposed in each case.

ii. Bakehouses.

212 visits of inspection were paid to the 72 bakehouses in the Town, and a fairly satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained therein; 36 notices have been served requiring attention to cleansing of the premises or other structural defects.

The single underground bakehouse which was certified by the Council under Section 101 (2) of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, to be suitable for such purpose but was closed in 1934, has remained unused as a bakehouse during the year. Two further bakehouses were closed during the year owing to their generally unsatisfactory structural condition. Two other premises were found to be in use as bakehouses, which came within the definition of " underground bakehouses "; these have now been vacated as a result of action by the Department.

iii. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Constant care is necessary to ensure that none but licensed slaughtermen shall carry out the process of slaughtering or stunning any animal. During the year a further 4 persons were granted the necessary licence, but 80 persons failed to renew their licences after 31st December, 1935; one application was refused on the ground that the person concerned was below the minimum age of 18 years.

LICENCE OF PERSONS AS SLAUGHTERMEN, 1936.

APPLICATIONS			LICENCES		Number of Persons Licenced on 31/12/1936
Received	Refused	Granted	Renewed	Not Renewed	
5	1	4	51	80	55

iv. Supervision of Ice Cream Premises.

The powers for controlling the manufacture and sale of this commodity within the Borough, now re-enacted in the private Act of 1936, are utilised to the full.

The results of the samples of this commodity taken during the past four years, tend to prove that it is impossible to ensure a satisfactory standard of cleanliness where the commodity is sold " loose " in mixed shops. For this reason, it is expedient that the registration of such persons and premises should be granted and remain operative on condition that the commodity is sold in unopened cartons as received from the manufacturers.

During the year one person was summoned for selling ice cream from unregistered premises, and a fine of 20/- was imposed; in a further case concerning the contamination of ice cream during storage, a fine of 30/- was imposed.

During the year, 17 samples were taken from various dealers, and submitted for bacteriological examination, the results being detailed hereunder.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

Number of Sample.	Bacteria per c.c.	B. Coli in 0.1 c.c.	" Pasteurised " Standard
1*	1,720,000	No	No
2*	2,840,000	Yes	No
3*	280,000	Yes	No
4*	352,000	Yes	No
5	4,300	No	Yes
6	600	No	Yes
7*	6,100	Yes	Yes
8*	192,000	Yes	No
9	200	No	Yes
10*	580,000	Yes	No
11*	188,000	Yes	No
12*	4,400	Yes	Yes
13*	1,600,000	Yes	No
14*	47,000	Yes	Yes
15	5,800	No	Yes
16	98,000	Yes	Yes
17*	162,000	Yes	No

*Letters were forwarded to the purveyors and manufacturers concerned, directing their attention to the low standard of the ice cream and tendering advice on the best means of improving the commodity bacteriologically.

Sample number 15 was taken to follow up Sample number 12.

REGISTRATION OF ICE CREAM PREMISES AND MANUFACTURERS, Etc.

Class of Purveyor, etc. or Premises.	Applications, 1936.			Removed from Register	Number on Register 31/12/36
	Received	Refused	Granted		
1. Persons:—					
(a) Manufacturers ...	7	1	6	3	54
(b) Vendors, Mer- chants or Dealers	41	2	39	40	272
Total ...	48	3	45	43	326
2. Premises:—					
(a) For Manufacture	6	1	5	3	48
(b) For Sale ...	32	2	30	31	263
Total ...	38	3	35	34	311

v. Registration of Manufacturers of Preserved Meat and Premises.

During the year, a further 5 premises were registered for the manufacture of this commodity, and one premises which had ceased to be used for this purpose, was removed from the Register.

The undermentioned Table shows the position to date:—

REGISTRATION OF MANUFACTURERS OF PRESERVED MEAT AND PREMISES, 1936.

Persons and Premises.	Applications, 1936.			Removal from Register	Number on Register 31/12/36
	Received	Refused	Granted		
A. Persons:—					
As "Manufacturers"	5	—	5	1	14
B. Premises ...	5	—	5	1	14
Total ...	10	—	10	2	28

vi. Premises Registered under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

No additional registrations under Section 8 (1) were effected during the year under review, the registrations remaining:—

	During 1936	Total to Date
Wholesale Dealers in Margarine	Nil	11
Wholesale Dealers in Milk Blended Butter	Nil	1
	—	—
	Nil	12

vii. Premises Registered under the Artificial Cream Act.

No further premises were registered for the sale of this commodity, the position remaining as hereunder:—

	During 1936	Total to Date
Premises Registered under the Artificial Cream Act	Nil	1

Legal Proceedings.

Table XXII. on pages 101, 102 and 103, gives a synopsis of the various cases in connection with which legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The number of samples taken for analysis during the year was 405, consisting of 209 formal samples and 196 informal samples, of which 30 (7.4%) were reported as being non-genuine.

One hundred and ninety-five milk samples were submitted for analysis and 15 (7.69%) were reported to be adulterated. Five samples from two separate sources of supply were found to contain small amounts of added water. The "appeal to cow" samples taken at the two farms in question were found to be low in non-fatty solids but the presence of the water was probably due to carelessness in rinsing the churns. The farmer was cautioned in each case. The remaining ten samples were found to be deficient in milk-fat, the deficiencies ranging from 3% to 31%.

Proceedings were instituted in one instance but the case was dealt with by payment of costs amounting to £2 14s. 0d.

In the other cases samples taken at the farm proved that the deficiency was a natural one or else the deficiency was so small as not to justify the institution of proceedings. The vendors in each case were cautioned.

The mean solids of all the milk samples, including adulterated samples, submitted for analysis during the year were:—

Milk-fat 3.58%. Solids not fat 8.81%. Excluding non-genuine samples the figures would be 3.62% and 8.83% respectively.

Three samples of non-alcoholic fruit wines, described as cherry, raspberry and black currant wine respectively, were found to be nothing more than preserved solutions of sugar, artificially flavoured and coloured with an aniline dye, the analyst being unable to detect the presence of any natural fruit juices. Proceedings were instituted and convictions recorded in each case, the fines and costs imposed totalling £22 19s. 6d.

A sample of toffee sold as "Devon Butter cream toffee" was found to contain only 1.5% of butter. Proceedings were instituted and a conviction obtained. A fine of £2 with costs £5 18s. 6d. being imposed.

A sample of "Rum and Butter toffee" contained only 0.3% of butter. Proceedings resulted in a fine of £2 with costs amounting to £2 15s. 6d.

A sample of malted milk contained 6% of milk fat. The package bore a statement that it was "full cream milk." Malted milk made from full cream milk might reasonably be expected to contain at least 26% of fat. The manufacturer was interviewed and the article was withdrawn from sale.

A sample of Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was entirely devoid of Strychnine. This is a standard preparation of the British Pharmaceutical Codex and, amongst other things strychnine is an essential constituent. The manufacturer was communicated with and the article was withdrawn from sale.

Samples of Whisky and Gin were found to have been reduced by the addition of water to 49.4 and 50.08 degrees under proof respectively, the legal strength for these spirits being 35 degrees under proof. On the labels in small type was printed "50 U P," a form of declaration that would convey very little probably to the average purchaser.

A sample of Coffee and Chicory Essence, described as being of "superior quality" was found to contain only 0.1% of Caffeine as against 0.2% that an article of this description might be expected to contain. The vendors were communicated with and the article was withdrawn from sale.

No infringements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations or of the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, were reported.

Preservatives. All samples submitted for analysis are examined for the presence of preservative. No prohibited preservatives or colouring matters were found and no preservative was found in any article of food to which the addition of preservative of any description is forbidden.

An unofficial sample of home made Apricot jam contained 134 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, being 94 parts per million in excess of the amount of preservative permitted to be present. The jam was prepared from dried apricots which may contain up to 2,000 parts per million of sulphur dioxide and the excessive amount present in the jam was due probably to the use of dried apricots containing a large amount of preservative which might not have been driven off in the process of boiling. A formal sample of jam from the same source however, contained no preservative at all and a sample of dried apricots purchased from the source of supply contained only 696 parts per million of Sulphur Dioxide.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. Various Orders made under this Act deal with the marking on sale and exposure for sale of a variety of imported foodstuffs.

A systematic inspection of the shops in the Borough and the markets was carried out and it was found that generally the requirements of the Orders were complied with.

It was found necessary to proceed against nine fruiterers for failing to mark imported tomatoes on exposure for sale. Convictions were recorded in each case and fines totalling £11 5s. 0d. were inflicted.

In a number of other instances where minor infringements of the Orders were detected warnings were given to the tradespeople concerned either verbally or in writing.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

(Tables XXVIII.—XXXVIII.).

Smallpox. No cases were heard of.

Vaccination. Steps have been taken to remind parents of their legal obligations under the Vaccination Acts without laying undue stress on the penalties for non-compliance. The importance of infantile vaccination to persons who may be going abroad in later years has already been emphasized. The number of successful primary vaccinations increased by 111 last year and the figures are as follows:—

Total No. of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccinations received during the year.	Total No. of Exemptions received during the year.	Total No. of Certificates of insusceptibility.	No. of Births returned in the Birth List Sheets during the Year.
687	1794	18	2816

The following Table shows the proportion of vaccinations to births for the past seven years:—

1930	....	31%	1931	....	28%
1932	....	30%	1933	....	26.6%
1934	....	27.2%	1935	....	21.2%
		1936	....		24.4%

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Scarlet Fever. The incidence of this disease was about the average, being 3.3 per thousand resident population. The percentage of cases removed to Hospital for isolation and treatment was the same as last year, namely 82%. The Wards chiefly affected by the disease were those containing the greatest proportion of children, i.e., the Wards recently developed as housing estates—Low Hill and Bushbury. Only 1 death was attributed to this disease. Return cases amounted to 22 or 5.8 per cent. of all discharges from Hospital.

Diphtheria. During 1936 the incidence of this disease was 1.07 per thousand resident population. Notifications were actually received in respect of 197 cases, but 7 of these were subsequently not considered to be diphtheria. Of these 197 notifications, 184 were removed to Hospital. The south of the town was chiefly affected and the greatest number of notifications came from Blakenhall and St. George's Wards. Towards the end of the year several cases of diphtheria of a very virulent type were admitted to the Borough Hospital. Of the 25 Wolverhampton cases of diphtheria notified during December, 6 died—an indication of the malignant nature of the disease. It should be added that most of these cases reached Hospital in the early stages of the complaint and the fatal termination could not be attributed to any delay in obtaining treatment.

Measles and Whooping Cough. Neither of these diseases reached epidemic prevalence during the year and there were only 2 deaths from measles and 7 from whooping cough.

Enteric Fever and Dysentery. Two cases of paratyphoid fever were notified, one being removed to hospital and the other being nursed at home. Both recovered. The infection in one case could not be traced, but there was a strong suspicion that the other person became infected in North Wales where he had been staying and where several cases of paratyphoid fever had recently occurred.

Miscellaneous. Fifty-four cases of erysipelas were notified and 23 of these were treated in hospital. Four deaths were reported. One (transferable) death took place from acute anterior poliomyelitis and 1 from cerebro spinal fever.

Borough Hospital. (Table XXXII.). In reviewing the work of the year diphtheria naturally bulks largely with its increased local incidence and corresponding rise in mortality rate. The marked contrast between it and scarlet fever in point of seriousness is very much emphasized by the fact that there were no deaths resulting from the latter whilst several cases of diphtheria terminated fatally. Had facilities for isolation been adequate, many scarlet fever cases could have been satisfactorily nursed in their own homes having regard to the light nature of their attack. During the last quarter of the year a heavy tax was placed on the

energies of the Staff and the accommodation of the Hospital by reason of the large number of gravely affected diphtheria cases admitted. In point of fact from April onwards the admission rate was maintained at a very high level, and the severe nature of many of the cases threw a considerable strain on the Staff. Whilst bearing this in mind, it is clear that there is serious cause for concern, the only satisfactory solution of the problem seeming to be an awakening of the public conscience to the benefits of immunization. Admissions totalled 708, non-Borough cases numbering 144. There were 25 deaths, 23 of these being from diphtheria and 2 from other diseases, all scarlet fever cases recovering.

Scarlet Fever. The number of admissions decreased and there was some reduction in the complication rate. Only 1 major operation for mastoiditis and no deaths were satisfactory features of the year's work. The various complications proved amenable to appropriate treatment, though it was noticeable that the presence of enlarged tonsils and adenoids caused the appearance and delayed the termination of acute otitis. On the whole few cases gave rise to anxiety, the average stay in Hospital being 25 days. As heretofore, convalescents were immunized against diphtheria during their residence in the Institution.

Diphtheria. The number of admissions was greatly increased as from the previous year—276 compared with 155—and the local cases were increased by 83. The case mortality was 8.3 per cent. and the local rate—arrived at by omitting extra-Borough deaths together with 2 diphtheria carriers admitted as such from the Royal Hospital and who died from their original diseases—was 5.0 per cent. The disease generally was of a grave type and convalescence was slow and liable to be interrupted by complications. The extremely rapid extension of membrane over the tonsillar and faucial tissues was particularly noticeable, many cases admitted on the second and third day of disease being in an extremely toxic condition due to this fact. Of late years this type of attack has shown marked increase and would appear to be becoming more constant than sporadic, emphasizing the urgent need of treatment at the earliest possible moment, though unfortunately a delay in notification often occurs through the failure of parental realization of its gravity until invasion has become

well established. In reviewing the deaths (21) it is disquieting to find that no less than 12 were admitted on or before the disease had existed three days and, omitting 2 laryngeal cases, 10 of these fatalities were assigned to the gravis type of bacterium, all being characterised by membranous invasion of the soft palate or the faucial tissues, marked toxæmia and abnormal resistance to antitoxin. Four fatal cases were between the ages of twelve and fifteen and it would appear that the disease is occurring more frequently in this age group, having regard to the increasingly large number of admissions observed as belonging to this period of life—females outnumbering males. One death resulted from a long-existing undetected diphtheritic infection of a small area of skin of one hand following an abrasion, in a male aged 29, by occupation a miner. Admission was in the third month of disease-existence and, although treatment cleared up the affected region completely, the extension of pre-existing lower limb paralysis to the diaphragm led to a fatal issue. Intravenous administration of antitoxin proved of much value and was resorted to in thirty-three instances. There were 9 cases of laryngeal diphtheria with 4 deaths; tracheotomies numbering 4 with 1 recovery. Several carriers, who were admitted from local hospitals, received appropriate treatment with satisfactory results. As recorded above, 2 died from diseases existing prior to admission, one from marasmus terminating in broncho-pneumonia, and the other from congenital pyloric stenosis.

Other Diseases. One death resulted from erysipelas in an elderly male admitted in a moribund condition. Other cases of the disease, 8 in number, responded satisfactorily to treatment. There were 5 cases of measles all making good recoveries. The contacts of 1 case of measles, which arose in a scarlet fever ward, were all treated by prophylactic injections of Immune Globulin derived from the human placenta, with most satisfactory results. Epidemic enteritis was the cause of death in a child aged six months. Other diseases treated included tonsillitis and influenza.

Immunization against Diphtheria. The immunization scheme for school-children, which had been begun in 1935, was continued during 1936. Owing to the impossibility of getting round all the schools and departments in one year, those were first selected

where diphtheria had been unduly prevalent, as it was considered that the need was greatest in those areas. The immunization material employed has been toxoid antitoxin mixture and three injections have been given at intervals of approximately fourteen days. No preliminary Schick testing has been done in the infants or junior departments. The following Table summarises the immunization work carried out in the schools during the year:—

Diphtheria Immunization in Schools.

School.	Forms issued	Acceptances	Previously immunized	Refusals	Not returned	No. immunized	% immunized
All Saints I. ...	270	104	21	102	55	96	39
All Saints J. ...	463	239	48	130	46	243	59
Dudley Road I. ...	200	79	22	90	9	68	38
Dudley Road J. ...	340	158	36	150	20	138	45
Heath Town ...	330	135	24	62	130	132	43
Walsall St. I. ...	163	52	19	75	21	54	38
Walsall St. J. ...	260	84	35	106	35	80	36
12th Avenue I. ...	250	123	33	40	54	133	61
12th Avenue J. ...	300	112	50	78	60	119	48
Brickkiln St. I. ...	170	97	16	37	20	97	63
Brickkiln St. J. ...	250	155	15	58	24	187	80
St. Andrew's I. ...	180	99	20	50	20	91	57
St. Andrew's J. ...	300	109	23	148	36	97	35
SS. Mary and John I. ...	170	58	7	23	96	50	31
SS. Mary and John J. ...	270	175	14	37	71	164	64
Causeway Lake ...	221	151	15	28	63	143	70
Moseley Village I. & J. ...	480	196	25	89	193	181	40
St. Jude's ...	480	191	58	175	48	183	43
Totals ...	5097	2327	477	1478	1001	2256	49

The immunization scheme at the various Infant Welfare Centres was continued as before. Patients admitted to the Borough Hospital suffering from scarlet fever were also immunized during their convalescence provided that the parents' consent had been obtained.

	Borough Hospital		Infant Welfare Centres	Totals
	Staff	Patients		
Numbers Immunized ...	1	291	132	424
Total Number of Diphtheria Prophylactic Injections ...	1	291	366	658
Confirmatory Schick Test ...	Pos.	5	17	4
Six months later ...	Neg.	22	34	27
				83

Prevention of Blindness. No action has been taken by the Council under the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

Tuberculosis. (Tables XXXIII., XXXIV., XXXV.).

(a) **Incidence.** Last year there was a slight rise in the number of notifications of this disease, although this figure is still well below the figures recorded at the beginning of this decade. As usual, the incidence of the disease in its pulmonary form affected females at an earlier age than the males. Whereas the greatest number of females suffering from respiratory tuberculosis occurred in the age group 15-25, males were not so severely affected in this age group but more so in the groups 35-45 and 45-55. Only 9 cases of the non-respiratory form of the disease were notified. The following Table shows the variation in the notifications of tuberculosis during the past six years:—

Notifications.

		Respiratory Tuberculosis.			Non-Respiratory. Tuberculosis.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
1931	....	116	93	209	18	8	26
1932	....	112	80	192	24	23	47
1933	....	76	80	156	21	18	39
1934	....	77	51	128	8	8	16
1935	....	67	46	113	12	14	26
1936	....	62	71	133	3	6	9

It will be seen that the number of new cases of this disease is steadily diminishing, though the downward curve is an irregular one.

The prompt notification of this disease was not so satisfactory during 1936. Table XXXIV. which gives full details, shows that 22 of the 100 deaths from the pulmonary form had not been previously notified and a further 4 were only notified during the week preceding death. This means that 24 per cent. of the cases were heard of too late to permit of the service of the official and voluntary agencies ready to be placed at their disposal. Whenever an unnotified death from this disease takes place a communication is addressed to the doctor calling attention to his obligation in respect of notification under the Public Health (Tuberculosis)

Regulations. In the majority of cases the excuse put forward is that the practitioner believed that the case had already been notified by someone else.

(b) **Mortality.** The increase in the incidence of this disease among younger females in the past year has been accompanied by a slight increase in the mortality in this age group. The figures are so small that it is impossible to draw any very definite conclusions, but it certainly is the fact that there has been a great increase in the employment of girls and young women during the past eighteen months and that female labour is now quite scarce in the town. It may be that the additional family income derived from the earnings of these girls and the extra amount of money thus available for food is not sufficient to compensate for the increased stress and strain imposed by certain industries. The total number of deaths from tuberculosis during the year was 112, of whom 100 were due to the respiratory form of the disease. A summary of death rates for the past six years is as follows:—

Death Rate from Tuberculosis.				
Year.		Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total.
1931	....	.78	.15	.93
1932	....	.69	.17	.86
1933	....	.74	.09	.83
1934	....	.81	.09	.90
1935	....	.66	.11	.77
1936	....	.71	.07	.78

The number of active cases remaining on the register at the end of 1936 was as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	....	809
Other Forms	....	163
Total		972

It was not necessary to take any action under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under the Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.

Cancer. (Table XXXVII.). The Hospitals in the area which treat patients suffering from or suspected to be suffering from cancer are The Royal (Voluntary) Hospital and the New Cross (Municipal) Hospital. The facilities available for diagnosis and treatment at these two institutions are as follows:—

The Royal Hospital. Diagnosis is made by the member of the Honorary Staff to whom the case has been referred, and he in turn, if he requires further opinion, may send the case on to the Radium Committee for consultation and radiation therapy, if thought advisable by the Radium Committee. The Radium Committee is composed of three Surgeons, two Radiologists, one Pathologist, one Dermatologist, one Gynaecologist, two Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons, and the Senior Resident Medical Officer at New Cross Hospital. The Hospital is equipped with all facilities for major surgery; three surgical diathermy sets, and a medium wave X-ray therapy set. A short wave deep therapy and a contact superficial therapy set are at present being installed. The Hospital possesses 240 milligrams of Radium in needle form. The Radon seeds are obtained from the neighbouring centre whenever necessary. The National Radium Commission propose loaning an additional 100 milligrams of Radium to the Hospital. The Hospital is recognised by the National Radium Commission as a Regional Radium Centre.

New Cross Hospital. The Senior Resident Medical Officer specialises in surgery and is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. Three members of the Honorary Staff of The Royal Hospital, viz., a Radiologist, a Pathologist and a General Surgeon, have been appointed on the consultative staff of the New Cross Hospital where they are available for consultation and treatment of cancer cases. The facilities possessed by New Cross Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer include ordinary X-ray apparatus, diathermy, and a well-equipped and up-to-date operating theatre. The total number of cases of cancer admitted during 1936 was 124, of whom 39 were received after obtaining advice or treatment at other general hospitals providing radiation and 85 who were admitted direct.

Co-ordination between Municipal and Voluntary Hospital. As mentioned above, the Resident Senior Medical Officer at New Cross is a member of The Royal Hospital Radiation Committee which meets once a week and he can bring cases before this Committee for diagnosis and opinions regarding treatment. Radium, which is the property of The Royal Hospital, is loaned to New Cross Hospital for use in cases which have been approved by three members of the Radium Committee.

Propaganda. Leaflets urging the importance of early treatment of cancer and the need for a medical opinion on any suspicious lump or discharge, have been distributed at the various Welfare Centres and addresses on the same subject have been given at meetings of various organizations.

Venereal Diseases. (Table XXXVIII.). There is no change to record in the Corporation's scheme for the treatment of these diseases. The usual returns, which have already been forwarded to the Ministry of Health, are omitted from this Report and in their place is a tabular summary of the work of the Treatment Centre during the past six years. It will be observed that the number of cases of syphilis coming for treatment during this period has remained fairly constant, but that there was a slight drop in the cases of gonorrhœa attending during 1936. A more important observation is that the percentage of defaulters last year was the lowest for the whole period under review and that this statement applies to both males and females suffering from either form of venereal disease.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.

TABLE I.

1936	Mean Pressure of Barometer, at Station Level	Sea Level	Mean Relative Humidity	Mean of Max. and Min. Tem.	Mean undergrnd. Temp.		Absolute Extremes of Temperature			Direction of Wind								Total Rain- fall. In.	
					1 ft.	4 ft.	High- est	Date	Low- est	Date	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.		N.W.
January	28.996	29.510	91	37.0	39.0	40.9	53.5	9th	18.8	19th	1	1	2	6	7	2	9	3	3.24
Feb.	29.202	29.722	74	36.4	38.2	36.4	51.8	20th	21.0	12th	5	...	8	7	2	3	3	1	2.33
March	29.333	29.830	88	38.7	40.9	40.3	61.0	21st & 30th	27.2	4th	7	...	7	4	7	2	3	1	1.59
April	29.482	29.987	78	42.0	43.1	43.1	64.2	24th	29.5	23rd	9	4	9	1	...	...	3	4	2.08
May	29.885	30.358	82	51.3	48.5	46.6	75.0	16th & 18th	33.0	31st	7	4	14	...	2	...	1	3	1.05
June	29.532	29.986	81	59.2	42.2	50.8	81.5	19th & 20th	34.0	2nd	4	...	7	3	2	4	4	6	3.73
July	29.042	30.495	81	58.8	52.7	55.6	73.5	5th	45.8	27th	2	1	...	2	5	6	15	...	7.28
August	29.642	30.090	84	61.7	58.0	56.7	84.0	29th	45.0	23rd	6	...	3	2	2	5	7	6	5.22
Sept.	29.539	29.996	89	57.4	57.0	56.3	71.8	2nd	35.5	29th	4	4	5	2	4	1	9	1	3.65
Oct.	29.611	30.090	84	48.8	49.9	51.8	66.0	15th	35.5	8th	6	6	1	1	3	2	6	6	1.74
Nov.	29.392	29.909	81	38.8	46.0	47.4	56.8	17th	27.0	21st	4	1	6	2	6	4	6	1	2.53
Dec.	29.539	30.056	86	41.9	42.3	43.8	56.5	17th	24.8	7th	5	1	...	...	12	3	6	4	2.23

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1936 AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS

Year. 1.	Population to middle of each year. 2.	BIRTHS. Net.		DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of Residents occurring outside the District. 9.	Total Deaths registered in the District.	
		No. 3 & 4.	Rate. 5.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages			No. 6.	Rate. 7.
				No. 10.	Rate per 1,000 Births 11.	No. 12.	Rate 13.			
*1927	135,200	2,367	18.2	215	91	1,524	11.7	121	1,845	14.2
1928	133,900	2,644	19.7	161	61	1,439	10.7	84	1,715	12.8
1929	134,300	2,529	18.8	153	60	1,747	13.0	83	2,155	16.0
1930	134,250	2,430	18.1	156	64	1,465	10.9	60	1,885	14.0
1931	134,400	2,297	17.1	159	69	1,607	11.9	91	1,937	14.4
1932	133,300	2,186	16.4	133	61	1,547	11.6	77	1,906	14.3
*1933	140,060	2,042	14.7	161	79	1,550	11.2	69	1,949	14.1
1934	140,300	2,258	16.1	129	57	1,582	11.3	98	1,940	13.8
1935	141,400	2,277	16.1	135	60	1,590	11.2	98	1,977	14.0
1936	142,400	2,352	16.5	145	62	1,578	11.1	75	2,034	14.3

* Borough extended on 1st April in these years. AREA OF DISTRICT IN ACRES, 9,116.

Institutions within the Borough receiving sick and infirm persons from without the Borough :—The Royal Hospital ;
The New Cross Hospital ; The Wolverhampton Borough Hospital ; The Wolverhampton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary ;
The Wolverhampton and District Hospital for Women ; The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution.

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1936 (R.G.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough.											
		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and upwards.
All causes	Certified ...	1579	144	20	12	27	58	65	80	135	249	363	423
	Uncertified ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...		2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough... ..		7	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...		13	...	1	...	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Influenza ...		12	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	4	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...		101	...	...	...	1	18	22	19	18	15	6	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases		11	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1
Syphilis ...		5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease		191	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	25	60	59	36
Diabetes ...		19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	10	6
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.		67	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	10	21	29
Heart Disease ...		446	...	...	...	4	2	4	5	23	61	148	199
Aneurysm ...		3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Other Circulatory Diseases		72	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	21	37
Bronchitis ...		62	7	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	8	17	21
Pneumonia (all forms) ...		87	21	7	1	...	2	3	5	13	13	12	10
Other Respiratory Diseases		13	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	3	4
Peptic Ulcer ...		17	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	3	2	3
Diarrhœa, &c. ...		20	13	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Appendicitis ...		7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ..		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ...		8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2
Other Digestive Diseases ...		23	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	7	3	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis		44	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	7	11	12	4
Puerperal Sepsis ...		2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes		8	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc. ...		83	79	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Senility ...		39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	29
Suicide ...		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1
Other Violence ...		69	2	1	1	7	10	6	4	4	7	13	14
Other Defined Diseases		129	13	...	...	5	12	10	15	11	24	19	20
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...		1581	145	20	12	27	58	66	80	135	249	366	423

TABLE IV.

VITAL STATISTICS IN WARDS, 1936

WARD	Adjusted Population	Nett Births	Birth Rate	Nett Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality Rate	Deaths from Diarrhoea under 2 years	Diarrhoea Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths from Phthisis	Rate	Deaths from Tuberculosis all forms	Rate	Deaths from Respiratory diseases, excluding Phthisis	Rate
St. Peter ...	5124	81	15.8	75	14.6	5	62	1	12.35	7	1.37	8	1.56	10	1.95
St. Mary ...	6793	82	12.1	97	14.3	6	73	1	12.20	10	1.48	11	1.62	8	1.19
St. James ...	8318	135	16.2	84	10.1	12	89	2	14.81	6	0.72	7	0.84	13	1.56
St. Matthew	8797	139	15.8	100	11.4	8	58	1	7.20	4	0.41	4	0.41	8	0.82
St. George...	13267	190	14.3	145	10.9	15	79	2	10.53	11	0.83	14	1.06	13	0.98
Heath Town	12715	236	18.6	145	11.4	11	47	2	8.47	13	1.02	14	1.10	18	1.42
Blakenhall & St. John ...	12581	178	14.1	132	10.5	10	56	2	11.24	11	0.87	11	0.87	19	1.51
Graiseley ...	12941	153	11.8	148	11.4	13	85	...	...	9	0.70	9	0.70	20	1.55
St. Mark & Merridale...	9027	103	11.4	128	14.2	7	68	...	...	2	0.22	3	0.33	12	1.32
Park ...	8097	65	8.0	101	12.5	3	46	1	15.48	5	0.62	6	0.74	7	0.86
Dunstall ...	9911	137	13.8	114	11.5	8	58	...	...	4	0.40	5	0.50	9	0.91
Penn ...	5440	144	26.5	60	11.0	11	76	...	...	1	0.18	1	0.18	2	0.36
St. Philips...	6790	99	14.6	64	9.4	7	71	...	...	2	0.29	2	0.29	3	0.44
Bushbury ...	11087	322	29.0	89	8.0	10	31	1	3.11	5	0.45	7	0.63	6	0.54
Low Hill ...	11512	288	25.0	96	8.3	19	66	4	13.88	10	0.87	10	0.87	7	0.61
Borough ...	142,400	2352	16.5	1578	11.1	145	62	17	6.80	100	0.71	112	0.78	155	1.09

TABLE V. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Positive.				Negative.				
	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Borough Hospital	Other Institutions	Medical Practitioners	Total	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli.	147	...	82	229	1230	...	652	1882	2111
For Virulence Tests ...	12	...	...	12	2	...	...	2	14
For Hæmolytic Streptococci. ...	25	...	14	39	114	...	32	146	185
For Tubercle Bacilli.									
Sputum ...	...	...	25	25	2	...	183	185	210
Others ...	1	...	2	3	6	...	10	16	19
Totals ...	185	...	123	308	1354	...	877	2231	2539

TABLE VI.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO WEEKS AND MONTHS

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes {	Certified ...	...	51	12	8	3	74	20	25	18	7	144
	Uncertified	...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Enteric Fever ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...				...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Diphtheria and Croup ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
{ Tuberculous Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tuberculous)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...				...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Laryngitis ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...				...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	2	6	6	4	19
{ Diarrhoea ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Enteritis	2	5	5	1	13
Gastritis ...				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Syphilis ...				...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Suffocation (overlying)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Injury at birth ...				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...				4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
{ Congenital Malformations				9	5	...	1	15	7	2	...	24	
Premature Birth ...				28	4	4	...	36	...	...	...	36
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus				2	1	2	1	6	...	...	1	7
Other Causes ...				8	2	1	...	11	3	4	2	22	
Totals ...				52	12	8	3	75	20	25	18	7	145

TABLE VII. DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

Year.	Deaths under 2 years.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	
		Wolverhampton.	England and Wales.
1927	25	10·56	6·30
1928	27	10·21	7·00
1929	17	6·72	8·10
1930	16	6·58	6·00
1931	14	6·10	6·00
1932	17	7·77	6·60
1933	24	11·75	7·10
1934	14	6·20	5·50
1935	14	6·15	5·70
1936	17	7·23	5·90

TABLE VIII.

MIDWIVES.

No. of midwives on Register	...	...	47
No. of trained midwives working independently	...	...	34
No. of trained midwives in Institutions	...	...	11
No. of untrained midwives working independently	...	...	2

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES.

(a) Of sending for medical assistance	...	...	897
(b) Of still births	...	...	39
(c) Of proposal to substitute artificial feeding	...	...	57
(d) Of being a source of infection	...	...	11

WORK OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

(a) No. of routine visits to midwives	...	...	176
(b) No. of special visits to midwives	...	...	50
(c) No. of special visits to patients	...	...	1
(d) No. of visits <i>re</i> still births	...	...	44
(e) No. of visits <i>re</i> Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia cases	...	...	12

TOTAL VISITS ... 283

TABLE IX.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES.

PREGNANCY.					
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	26	
Abortion	...	...	...	2	
Miscarriage	...	...	...	7	
Toxæmias (a) Unclassified	...	...	8	}	8
(b) Eclampsia	...	...	—
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	41	
LABOUR.					
Abnormal presentation	...	...	...	33	
Prolonged 1st stage	...	...	...	20	
Prolonged 2nd stage	...	...	...	38	
Obstructed labour	...	...	...	53	
Uterine inertia	...	...	...	8	
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	1	
Placenta prævia	...	...	...	1	
Unsatisfactory general condition of Mother	...	...	...	7	
Indefinite diagnosis	...	...	...	26	
				187	
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	17	
Retained and Adherent Membranes	...	...	...	36	
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	82	
Still-births	...	...	...	39	
PUERPERIUM.					
Puerperal rise of Temperature	...	...	...	17	
Subinvolution...	...	...	...	—
Indefinite Diagnosis	...	...	...	74	
Death of Mother	...	...	...	4	
INFANT.					
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	123	
Convulsions	...	...	...	—
Premature Birth	...	...	...	21	
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	10	
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	18	
Birth Injury	...	...	...	1	
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	1	
Pemphigus	...	...	...	—
Death of Infant	...	...	...	37	
Unclassified (Indefinite Diagnosis)	...	...	...	46	

TABLE X.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

	Ward Street	Lea Road	Park Lane	Stafford Street	Moseley Village	Penn Road	Totals
INFANTS							
No. of Sessions	71	119	177	126	48	49	590
New Cases under 1 year ...	131	244	387	206	43	105	1116
New Cases over 1 year ...	8	36	53	24	3	17	141
Attendances under 1 year...	1359	3346	4675	2343	453	1244	13420
Attendances over 1 year ...	616	1893	2048	1252	297	771	6877
Total Attendances ...	1975	5239	6723	3595	750	2015	20297
Average Attendances per Session	28	44	38	28	16	41	...
EXPECTANT MOTHERS							
No. of Sessions	51	47	51	50	...	...	199
New Cases	111	139	207	97	...	...	554
Total Attendances ...	525	714	905	486	...	...	2630
Average Attendances per Session	10·3	15·2	17·7	9·7	...	...	...

TABLE XI.

DENTAL CLINIC.

Sessions	Attendances	Extractions	Dentures Supplied
50	537	1239	85

TABLE XII.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired	Total Blindness.	Deaths
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home	In Hospital				
50	20	23 (out- patients) 7 (in- patients)	50	...	...	...

TABLE XIII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS, 1936.

District.	First Visits.	Re-visits.	Visits to Toddlers.	Ineffective Visits.	Special Visits.	Clinics.	Total.
N.	277	558	1665	330	242	153	3225
N.W.	241	599	1294	521	160	160	2975
E.	259	626	1427	277	103	169	2861
N.E.	207	722	1622	473	225	148	3397
S.E.	272	744	1816	500	172	136	3640
S.W.	239	663	1693	332	233	125	3285
S.	381	380	1158	419	253	155	2746
H.T.	277	680	1908	384	321	167	3737
Pn.	207	589	1090	522	67	146	2621
TOTALS	2360	5561	13673	3758	1776	1359	28,487

TABLE XIV.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
BIRTHS

Births Notified				Male	Female	Sex not stated	Total
By Midwives	...	...	...	1187	1163	1	2351
„ Doctors	...	...	...	238	217	...	455
„ Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							2806
STILL-BIRTHS							
By Midwives	...	...	...	61	44	...	105
„ Doctors	...	...	...	11	7	2	20
„ Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							125

TABLE XV. INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

RESULTS OBTAINED BY DEPOSIT GAUGE IN THE CENTRE OF WOLVERHAMPTON.

Metric Tons per Square Kilometre.												
Month	Rainfall m.m.	Insoluble Matter.			Soluble Matter		Total Solids	Included in Soluble Matter				
		Tar	Carbon- aceous other than Tar	Ash	Loss on Ignition	Ash		Sulphates (SO 3)	Chlorine (Cl)	Ammonia (NH 3)	Lime (Ca O)	Free Acid (H2 SO4)
January	81	·13	·60	1·79	94	1·86	5·32	·66	·49	·06	·22	·22
February	58	·12	·68	2·59	·98	1·89	6·26	·69	42	06	·17	·17
March	40	08	1·00	1·84	·72	1·02	4·66	·56	·26	04	·13	·08
April	52	·17	·91	1·33	·82	·58	3·81	·68	·34	·04	·35	·09
May	26	·11	1·62	2·11	·39	1·12	5·35	·38	23	·04	·20	—
June	93	·06	1·50	1·15	·49	·85	4·05	·26	·20	·02	·05	·06
July	18·2	·07	1·15	·77	·90	1·82	4·71	1·20	·40	05	·38	·12
August	13	·09	·42	·67	·44	·87	2·49	·43	·13	·06	·13	—
Sept.	91	·08	·54	1·03	·75	1·64	4·04	·56	·19	·18	31	·03
October	44	05	·47	·89	32	1·43	3·16	31	·53	·01	26	·03
Nov.	63	·06	·27	2·54	·74	1·85	5·46	·58	·35	·04	·17	—
Dec.	56	06	·62	96	·42	1·27	3·33	·34	·42	·02	·29	·06

TABLE XVI.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Grade (or Class) of Milk.	SAMPLES TAKEN			RESULTS OF EXAMINATION										B		C Presence of Living Tubercle bacilli.
	Number of Samples Taken.			A Bacteriological Content										Res't of Sp'l Tests		
	Concerned Purveyors	A. B. C.			Bacteriological count per m.l.						Coliform Organisms present in		Did not satisfy			
		Pro- ducers (1)	Re- tailers (2)	Total (5)					1m.1		Methy- lene Blue Re- duction Test (14)	Phos- phat- ase Test (15)				
					1,000 and Under (6)	1,001 to 5,000 (7)	5,001 to 10,000 (8)	10,001 to 100,000 (9)	Over 100,000 (10)	0.1m.1 (11)				0.01m.1 (12)	0.001m.1 (13)	
i. "Graded" Milks—	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Tuberculin Tested (Certified)"	1*	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Tuberculin Tested and (Pasteurised)"	1	3	11	11	2	5	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Tuberculin Tested"	2	9	26	35	1	13	2	9	1	16	8	—	—	—	8	1†
"Accredited"	2*	3	15	16	5	2	3	4	1	5	5	—	—	—	1	—
"Pasteurised"	6	16	56	66	11	21	5	14	5	24	16	10	—	—	9	1
Totals																
ii. Ungraded Milks—	2	5	12	26	—	2	5	4	1	9	3	2	—	—	12	2†
Ordinary	2*	1	3	5	3§	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Sterilised	4	6	15	31	3	2	5	4	1	10	3	2	—	—	14	2
Totals																

*—"Tuberculin Tested" and ungraded milks produced outside the district, but pasteurised or sterilised at premises within the Borough.

†—In the case of these samples giving unsatisfactory results, letters were forwarded to the retailers and producers concerned.

‡—One sample was produced outside the district and details were forwarded to the Salop County Council; a further sample was referred to the Staffs. County Council. The third sample was taken subsequently to the receipt of a notification from an outside Authority; in this case the milk was produced outside the district and details were forwarded to the Staffs. County Council.

§—Two of these samples proved to be sterile.

TABLE XVII.—**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

1.—DETAILS OF PREMISES REGISTERED, 1936.

(a) Workshops on Register 31st December, 1936 (Section 131)	Total Number
Boot and Shoe Makers or Repairers, 71; Lockmakers, 19; Tailors, 47; Dressmakers, 80; Builders, Joiners, &c., 52; Milliners, 22; Cabinet Makers, 12; Upholsterers, 17; Smiths, 15; Spectacle Frame Makers, 3; File Cutters, 5; Key Makers, 1; Various other trades, 233; Bakehouses (including 3s "Factories") 72... ..	649
(b) Occupied Factories within Borough on 31st December, 1936	692

2.—INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, 1936.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries and Bakehouses)	86	39	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses) ...	1401	50	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	127	53	...
Total	1614	142	Nil

3.—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDY OF SAME, 1936.

Classification of Defects.	Number of defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(a) NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of cleanliness	59	64	...	...
Want of ventilation	3	5	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage to floors ...	3	5	...	...
Other Nuisances	143	94	...	...
* Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient	11	13	...	...
{ unsuitable, or defective	53	36	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	6	10	...	...
(b) Offences under Factory and Workshops Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	2	2	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements <i>re</i> Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	49	28	...	...
† Other Offences ... ..	...	...	13	...
Total	327	255	13	Nil

* Section 22 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, is in force, and the standard aimed at is that laid down in the special Order dated February, 1903.

† Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.

TABLE XVII.—*Continued.*

4.—HOME WORK (OUTWORKERS' PREMISES), 1936.

NATURE OF WORK.		LISTS OF OUTWORKERS (Sec. 107).								Number of Outworkers notified—with premises within District.
		Received						Forwarded		
		From Employers			From other L.A.'s			to other L.A.'s		
		Lists	Factory or Workshops	Outworkers' Premises	Lists	Factory or Workshops	Outworkers' Premises	Lists	Outworkers	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Manufacturers of—										
Wearing Apparel	...	15	6	24	1	...	1	2	2	23
Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locks, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	15	6	24	1	Nil	1	2	2	23

5.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES (Sec. 108) 1936.

Nature of Work (1)	Instances (2)	Notices served (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Wearing Apparel :—			
Making, etc. ...	2	2	...
Cleaning and Washing ...	...	...	...
File Making ...	1	1	...
Total ...	3	3	Nil

6.—OTHER DETAILS, 1936.

DETAILS.	Number
(a) MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshops Act ...	...
Workshops equipped with power or becoming “Factories” ...	4
Other matters ...	...
(b) Matters notified to L.A. by H.M. Inspector :—	
Action taken with respect to matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts ...	<div> i. Notified by H.M. Insp't'r ii. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... </div>
	22
	12
(c) Underground Bakehouses (Sec. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	Nil
Premises in use at end of the year ...	Nil

TABLE XVIII.—Continued.

PREMISES INSPECTED.	Hsg.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Wks.	Food	M & D	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	D.O.	R.O.	TOTAL
Restaurants and Café Kitchens ...	—	—	12	1	—	2	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	36
Butchers' Shops or Stalls ...	1	86	190	228	109	48	40	—	297	5	1	—	—	—	1005
Fish, Fruit or Provision Shops ...	—	121	33	279	—	12	14	1	189	—	—	—	—	—	649
Other Premises, where Food Sold, etc. ...	—	77	70	33	28	107	13	1	385	—	—	—	—	—	714
Waste Water Closets ...	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Pan or Pail Closets ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Privies or Privy Middens ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Drainage ...	4	130	203	120	86	17	31	154	28	2	51	13	—	—	839
Cellar Drainage ...	—	14	10	5	18	9	14	2	—	—	4	10	—	—	86
Water Closets, Urinals, Slop Sinks	—	462	65	297	343	187	269	—	—	—	78	94	—	—	1795
Washing Accommodation ...	—	422	55	300	347	168	244	—	—	—	78	93	—	—	1707
Yards or Courts ...	—	531	184	253	218	154	467	—	—	—	58	93	—	—	1958
Accumulations ...	—	16	32	4	18	3	10	2	5	41	9	2	—	—	142
Markets, Fairs, etc. ...	—	392	1553	693	374	184	209	—	1018	123	—	—	—	—	4546
Public Conveniences ...	—	11	25	37	10	8	12	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	108
Public Buildings or Institutions ...	—	1	4	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Rent Restriction, etc., Acts ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	16
Smoke Abatement Act ...	—	5	9	31	16	5	75	2	—	1	15	2	—	—	161
Canal Boats Acts and Regulations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	435	—	—	—	—	—	—	435
Rag Flock Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Infectious Disease Enquiries made	—	185	110	48	291	33	123	—	—	14	64	43	—	—	911
Interviews with Owners' or Tradesmen ...	945	189	161	283	547	23	72	683	66	196	45	54	—	—	3264
Complaints received and investigated	2	587	509	530	344	369	837	48	51	24	186	203	—	—	3690
Drains tested by smoke or colour..	—	32	19	52	34	9	22	13	—	—	3	5	—	—	189
Drains tested by water ...	5	13	6	17	29	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
Premises Disinfected ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	702	—	702
Re-inspections other than Houses..	3517	124	570	2449	1023	10	44	—	21	—	704	510	—	—	9706
Miscellaneous Visits ...	334	2436	1643	1871	1810	1151	2222	1721	685	228	1996	976	1866	—	18939
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	552
TOTALS	8910	10532	8140	11830	9369	4982	11825	5656	3238	1268	5198	3878	2568	552	87946

TABLE XIX.

ANALYSIS OF SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED.

TYPE OF DEFECTS.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Works	Food	M & D	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	TOTAL
(A) Dwelling Houses:—												
Insufficient ventilation ...	4	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	13
Insufficient water supply ...	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Absence of proper sink ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective or insanitary sinks ...	3	13	5	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	39
Defective waste pipes ...	2	11	5	6	3	9	—	—	—	3	2	41
Absence of ventilated food store	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Absence of adequate washing accommodation ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Defective washing accommodation ...	14	21	18	27	27	12	—	—	—	9	3	131
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ...	1	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Defective W.C. fittings, etc. ...	44	22	15	22	27	30	—	—	—	16	10	186
Broken W.C. basins ...	4	2	6	3	6	16	—	—	—	1	—	38
Insufficient or defective drainage ...	25	26	11	23	18	30	—	—	—	9	3	145
Improper refuse receptacle ...	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Obstructed drains ...	39	24	10	19	25	43	—	—	—	31	20	211
Unpaved, etc., yard paving ...	11	33	24	11	15	38	—	—	—	3	2	137
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective roofs ...	98	95	55	105	138	163	—	—	—	68	24	746
Damp exposed walls ...	2	6	4	4	3	3	—	—	—	2	2	26
Broken, etc., gutters or downspouts ...	20	57	58	44	29	31	—	—	—	19	5	264
Obstructed gutters or downspouts ...	18	57	57	44	29	31	—	—	—	19	4	259
Perished pointing to brickwork ...	29	30	55	106	70	25	—	—	—	17	2	334
Absence of efficient damp proof course ...	10	17	7	28	6	7	—	—	—	10	—	85
Leaking or insanitary rainwater tanks ...	5	1	6	2	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	20
Collapsed, etc., ceilings ...	5	4	33	38	35	17	—	—	—	14	1	147
Damp or broken, etc., tiled floors ...	42	25	45	85	67	19	—	—	—	8	3	294
Decayed, etc., timber floors ...	39	19	17	40	30	16	—	—	—	20	3	184
Emission of smoke—defective flues ...	4	13	—	5	9	12	—	—	—	4	4	51
Dirty walls or ceilings of rooms, etc. ...	43	86	13	19	17	53	—	—	—	6	—	237
Rooms infested with vermin ...	7	14	—	22	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	61
Nuisance from keeping of animals, etc....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous defects ...	415	350	231	596	388	356	—	—	—	224	26	2586
TOTALS	885	938	676	1272	951	940	—	—	—	487	115	6264

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

TYPE OF DEFECTS.		S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Works	Food	M & D	Jun. 1	Jun. 2	TOTAL
(B) Defects upon Other Premises—													
Cowsheds	...	7	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	141	—	—	152
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	...	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	37	—	—	42
Factories	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	47
Workshops	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	58
Workplaces or Business Premises	...	—	3	1	12	1	1	101	—	—	—	—	119
Bakehouses	...	2	14	—	5	3	12	—	67	—	—	—	103
Licensed Houses, Restaurants, etc.	...	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Schools or Colleges	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	30
Fried Fish Shops	...	9	1	1	6	5	15	—	50	—	—	—	87
Other Offensive Trade Premises	...	2	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	9
Ice Cream Premises	...	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6
Registered Potted, etc., Meat Premises	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers' Shops or Stalls	...	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	18
Other Food Shops, etc.	...	2	—	—	2	1	—	5	10	—	—	—	20
Shops (Section 10, Shops Act, 1934)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	—	—	—	—	192
Stables	...	3	6	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	17
Piggeries	...	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Canal Boats	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	102
Nuisances under Smoke Abatement Act...	...	—	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Other Premises not classified above	...	16	16	1	3	11	20	8	—	2	—	—	77
TOTALS	...	44	52	8	41	22	67	546	140	180	—	—	1100
Total Defects (all Premises)	...	929	990	684	1313	973	1007	546	140	180	487	115	7364

TABLE XX.

NOTICES SERVED WITH RESPECT TO SANITARY DEFECTS REPORTED
(vide Table XVIII.), 1936.

Form of Notice.	DISTRICT INSPECTORS						W'k-shops	Food	M & D	Assistant Inspectors		TOTALS
	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.				1	2	
A. INFORMAL:—												
i. re "Housing Defects" ...	239	226	136	233	300	340	—	—	—	175	78	1,727
ii. re Other Defects	35	36	9	32	21	76	406	29	36	—	—	680
TOTAL ...	274	262	145	265	321	416	406	29	36	175	78	2,407
B. STATUTORY:—												
i. Public Health Acts ...	108	64	111	100	151	153	6	1	1	—	—	695
ii. Other Statutes etc. ...	70	42	49	38	54	57	62	—	1	32	27	432
TOTAL ...	178	106	160	138	205	210	68	1	2	32	27	1,127

C. TOTAL Number "INFORMAL" Notices served=2,407, involving 3,089 premises and 7,364 defects.

TOTAL Number "STATUTORY" Notices served=1,127, involving 1,678 premises and 3,247 defects.

D. DEFECTS REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

i. Borough Engineer	...	...	...	...	272
ii. Water Engineer	...	...	...	...	111
iii. Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	47
iv. Housing Manager	...	...	...	...	25
v. Other Departments	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	456

E. NOTICES COMPLIED WITH.

Form of Notice.	No. Complied with.	Premises involved.	Improvements effected.
INFORMAL:—			
i. re Housing Defects ...	1,961	3,028	8,137
ii. re Other Defects ...	636	567	775
TOTAL ...	2,597	3,595	8,912
STATUTORY:—			
i. Public Health Acts ...	571	760	3,007
ii. Other Statutes, etc. ...	401	720	391
TOTAL ...	972	1,480	3,398

TABLE XXI.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES.

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Wks.	Food	M & D	Total
(A) Dwelling Houses:—										
Additional windows or improved ventilation	4	5	7	19	1	32	—	—	—	68
Internal water supply provided ...	—	1	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	25
Separate sinks provided	4	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	9
Sinks replaced or repaired	2	26	29	8	5	3	—	—	—	73
Waste pipes trapped, renewed or repaired	6	11	5	13	6	4	—	—	—	45
Ventilated food store provided ...	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Washing accommodation provided ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Washing accommodation improved or repaired	16	20	29	33	21	9	—	—	—	128
Separate or sufficient W.C. provided ...	18	9	4	24	2	4	—	—	—	61
Repairs to existing W.C.'s	45	27	12	19	31	30	—	—	—	164
New W.C. basins fitted	10	3	13	6	8	4	—	—	—	44
Proper or improved drainage provided	27	44	21	39	21	27	—	—	—	179
Dust-bins provided and receptacles for same	—	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
Obstructed drains, etc., cleansed ...	47	36	22	25	46	60	—	—	—	236
Yards or passages paved	8	21	111	23	13	54	—	—	—	230
Overcrowding remedied	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Roofs reconstructed or repaired ...	129	101	229	173	169	135	—	—	—	936
Walls rendered to remedy dampness ...	3	1	10	17	5	25	—	—	—	61
New gutters or downspouts fixed ...	4	33	81	23	23	7	—	—	—	171
Downspouts or gutters cleansed or repaired	57	81	179	101	75	37	—	—	—	530
Brickwork re-pointed or repaired ...	46	39	224	215	85	46	—	—	—	655
Damp-proof courses provided	3	7	6	38	7	1	—	—	—	62
Rainwater tanks cleansed, repaired or abolished	5	1	9	—	3	1	—	—	—	19
Ceilings re-plastered or re-lined ...	18	6	24	68	42	12	—	—	—	170
Impervious floors provided or repaired	33	27	117	161	48	6	—	—	—	392
Timber floors re-laid or repaired ...	43	13	39	66	33	10	—	—	—	204
Chimney flues rendered efficient ...	9	4	7	4	6	8	—	—	—	38
Rooms, etc., cleansed and re-decorated	58	99	46	34	21	32	—	—	—	290
Houses cleared of vermin	26	9	24	31	—	22	—	—	—	112
Nuisances re Animals, etc., remedied ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous repairs (not classified above)	512	329	647	1071	338	267	—	—	—	3164
Waste-water closets converted	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Pan or pail closets converted	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Privies or privy-middens converted ..	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
Wells closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cesspools abolished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulations removed	7	11	—	2	6	12	—	—	—	38
TOTALS ...	1148	974	1904	2244	1017	850	—	—	—	8137

TABLE XXI.—*Continued.*

NATURE OF IMPROVEMENT	S.W.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	Wks.	Food	M & D	Total
(B) Other Premises (Summarised):										
Cowsheds	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	10	18
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	7
Factories, Workshops and Out-workers	1	1	1	—	—	—	114	—	—	117
Workplaces and Business Premises..	1	6	2	—	2	—	83	—	—	94
Bakehouses	3	1	—	5	3	12	—	20	—	44
Licensed Houses, Restaurants, etc.	3	5	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
Tents, Vans or Sheds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	4	—	1	6	5	19	—	8	—	43
Other Offensive Trade Premises ...	2	4	5	—	—	2	—	2	—	15
Ice Cream Premises, etc.	—	3	—	2	—	6	—	1	—	12
Registered Potted, etc., Meat Premises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Butchers' Shops or Stalls	—	2	—	4	6	—	—	12	—	24
Other Food Premises	3	3	—	2	1	—	5	9	—	23
Shops (Under the Shops Act, 1934)	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	—	—	171
Stables	—	7	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	14
Piggeries	—	—	2	7	—	1	—	—	—	10
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	78
Excessive Emissions of Smoke, etc.	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	6
Other Improvements (not otherwise classified)	17	18	5	4	13	18	8	—	—	83
Totals (other Premises) ...	38	50	20	34	32	68	459	58	16	775
Totals (all Premises) ...	1186	1024	1924	2278	1049	918	459	58	16	8912

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.

(Other than under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928).

Statute, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Number of Number of Summons Issued. Premises Concerned.			Description of Default or Offence.	RESULT.
The Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838	1	1		Application for Order re vacant possession of dwelling house upon which a Demolition Order under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, was operative.	Order made for possession within 21 days.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Section 112.	2	1		Establishment of Offensive Trade or Fish Frying without obtaining consent of the Council.	(1) Dismissed under Probation of Offenders' Act. (2) Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
The Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838.	1	1		Application for Order re vacant possession of dwelling house upon which a Demolition Order under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, was operative.	Order made for possession within 14 days.
Ditto ...	1	1		Ditto ...	Order made for possession within 14 days. Ejectment proceedings followed.
The Housing Act, 1930, Section 39 (3)	1	1		Entering into occupation of house whereon a Demolition Order was operative.	Convicted, fined £2 with costs. House rendered void.
The Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838	1	1		Entering into occupation of house after an Ejectment Order had been effected.	Convicted and fined £2.
The Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838	1	1		Application for Order re vacant possession of dwelling house upon which a Demolition Order under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, was operative.	Order made for possession within 28 days.
Ditto ...	1	1		Ditto ...	Order made for possession within 14 days.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Section 102.	1	1		Assaulting an Official when carrying out his statutory duties.	Convicted, fined 10/- and costs.

TABLE XXII.—Continued.

Statute, Byelaws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Number of Summons Issued.	Number of Premises Concerned.	Description of Default or Offence.	RESULT.
The Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838	2	2	Application for Order re vacant possession of dwelling house upon which a Demolition Order under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, was operative.	Order made for possession within 14 days.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 116 and 117. The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, Section 28.	1	1	Unsound food deposited for purpose of sale in Shop.	Convicted and fined £15 and costs.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 116 and 117. The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, Section 28.	1	1	Unsound meat exposed for sale in shop.	Convicted and fined £15 and costs.
Ditto	1	1	Unsound meat deposited for purpose of preparation for sale.	Convicted and fined £10 and costs.
The Public Health Act, 1896, Section 1 (3). The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, Article 20.	1	1	Deposit of meat in filthy premises.	Convicted and fined £1 and costs.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Convicted and fined £1 and costs.
The Housing Act, 1930, Section 20.	2	2	Permitting the occupation of houses whereon Closing Orders were operative.	Adjourned 14 days and a further 14 days to enable owner to complete works necessary to render houses fit for human habitation. Work completed and Closing Orders determined. Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.

TABLE XXII.—Continued.

The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1932, Section 91.	1	1	Sale of Ice Cream by "Person" not registered as a Purveyor.	Convicted and fined 20/- and special costs.
Ditto	1	1	Sale of Ice Cream from unregistered premises.	No adjudication owing to conviction on other count.
The Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1925, Section 100.	1	1	Contamination of Ice Cream during storage.	Convicted and fined 30/- and costs.
The Public Health Act, 1875, Sections 94 and 96.	1	1	Non-compliance with Notice to abate nuisance arising from general defects in dwelling house.	Order made to abate nuisance within 28 days. Work completed and costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Adjourned 7 days and a further 14 days. Work completed and costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Adjourned 14 days. Work completed and costs paid.
Ditto	1	4	Ditto	Work completed before hearing. Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Order made to abate nuisance within 28 days. Work completed and costs recovered.
Ditto	1	1	Ditto	Adjourned 28 days and a further 14 days. Finally Order made to abate nuisance within 21 days. Work completed and costs recovered.
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order, 1929.	9	9	Exposing imported tomatoes for sale without an indication of origin.	Fines inflicted in each case, viz.: 15/-, 10/-, 50/-, 20/-, 30/-, 20/-, 30/-, and 30/-.

WOLVERHAMPTON HOUSING CONDITIONS, 1936.

TABLE XXIII.

I.—INSPECTIONS OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	6731
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	15853
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	556
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	987
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	508
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	3545

II — REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	3484
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------

III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under section 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners ...	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil.

TABLE XXIII.—*Continued.*

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	3089
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By Owners	...	...	...	1480
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	55

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	212
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	294

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	2
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	8

TABLE XXIV.
OVERCROWDING IN WORKING CLASS DWELLINGS.

FOUND TO BE OVERCROWDED:				OVERCROWDING REMEDIED BY:												Total remain- ing out- standing, Dec., 1936			
Group.	As result of survey, 1936	During 1936 (sub- sequent survey) to survey)	Total Addi- tional cases found since survey	Total Dec., 1936	Transfer to Council Houses						Removal to Unknown Addresses		Abated by other means		Total Remedied				
					Specially Erected		Existing Types		Totals		During 1936	To Date	During 1936	To Date	During 1936		To Date	During 1936	To Date
					During 1936	To Date	During 1936	To Date	During 1936	To Date									
1. Council Houses ...	328	1	1	325*	—	—	12	12	12	12	17	17	3	3	32	32	293		
2. Privately Owned—																			
i. For action under Housing Act, Sec- tions 11 and 12 ...	—	7	7	—	9	9	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	9	9	—		
ii. Other Houses ...	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS ...	339	10	10	*353	9	9	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	9	9	344		
3. Within Proposed Clearance Areas ...	420	40†	40	460	36	36	—	—	36	36	—	—	—	—	36	36	424		
TOTALS ...	1087	51	51	1138	45	45	12	12	57	57	17	17	3	3	77	77	1061		

*—Four houses have been transferred from Group 1 to Group 2, owing to the houses being sold by the Corporation or for other reasons.

†—Additional cases found as a result of the inspection of houses included in the Monmore Green Areas.

MEAT INSPECTION.

REPORT FOR YEAR 1936.

NO. OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED,

Cattle	...	...	...	15,638
Calves	...	...	...	2,975
Sheep	...	...	...	49,600
Pigs	...	...	...	22,262

OFFALS DESTROYED.

HEADS—

Actinomycesis	...	39
Hydræmia	...	28
Tuberculosis	...	1991
Other Diseases	...	389

LUNGS & HEARTS—

Hydræmia	...	56
Parasitic Disease	...	284
Tuberculosis	...	3017
Other Diseases	...	1276

LIVERS—

Abscesses	...	94
Cav. Angeioma	...	161
Cirrhosis	...	1151
Hydræmia	...	28
Necrosis	...	35
Parasitic Disease	...	993
Tuberculosis	...	1283
Other Diseases	...	627

STOMACHS & INTESTINES—

Hydræmia	...	56
Johnes Disease	...	144
Tuberculosis	...	1976
Other Diseases	...	770

SPLEENS—

Hydræmia	...	28
Tuberculosis	...	652
Other Diseases	...	412

KIDNEYS—

Hydræmia	...	56
Tuberculosis	...	592
Other Diseases	...	904

UDDERS—

Tuberculosis	...	380
Other Diseases	...	292

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	53	13	2	21
Other Diseases	26	2	1	2

CARCASSES AND PARTS OF CARCASSES DESTROYED.

Anæmia	...	20	Injury...	...	85
Asphyxia	...	15	Jaundice	...	3
Prosy	...	220	Peritonitis	...	33
Emaciation	...	28	Pneumonia	...	3
Erysipelas	...	9	Septicæmia	...	13
Hydræmia	...	28	Swine Fever	...	—
Immaturity	...	43	Tuberculosis	...	837

Other Diseases .. 229

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	44	5	2	22
Other Diseases	31	18	0	15

TABLE XXVI.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. Total number of samples taken during the year 1936:—

Article	Number Examined.			Number Adulterated, &c.		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Almonds, ground ...	5	1	6	...	...	...
„ substitute, grd.	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ammoniated Mercury Ointment ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Aspirin ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Beer ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Bismuth Tablets ...	...	8	8	...	...	...
Boracic Acid Powder...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Butter ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Cereals ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Cheese ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Cinnamon, ground ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Coffee ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory ...	1	1	2	1	...	1
Dried Fruits ...	1	5	6	...	...	...
Dripping ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Fish and Meat Pastes ...	...	5	5	...	...	...
Flour, self-raising ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Gin ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Glace Fruits...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Glucose, liquid ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Honey ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Iodine Ointment ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Iodine, Solution of ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Iodine, Tincture of ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Jam ...	1	4	5	...	1	1
Lard ...	1	7	8	...	1	1
Margarine ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Marmalade ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Mercury Ointment ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Milk ...	176	17	193	13	2	15
Milk, "Appeal to Cow"	...	2	2	...	...	...
Milk, Full Cream Cond.	...	2	2	...	...	...
Milk, Malted ...	1	2	3	1	1	2
Miscellaneous ...	...	26	26	...	...	...
Mustard ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Olive Oil ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Pepper, White ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture of ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sardines ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sausage ...	...	15	15	...	...	...
Sugar, Demerara ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Sulphur Ointment ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sweets ...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Syrup of Hypophosphites, compound ..	1	4	5	1	1	2
Toffee, Butter ..	4	...	4	1	...	1
Toffee, Rum and Butter	1	...	1	1	...	1
Treacle ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Vinegar ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
Vinegar, Malt ...	1	7	8	...	...	...
Vinegar, Raspberry ...	1	7	8	...	1	1
Whisky ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Wines, alcoholic ...	...	4	4	...	...	...
Wines and Cordials, non-alcoholic ...	10	5	15	3	...	3
Zinc Ointment ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	209	196	405	23	7	30

TABLE XXVII.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative action taken regarding Samples reported not to be genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1936.

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Butter Cream Toffee	Formal	Deficient of Butter 70% ...	2 0 0	5 18 6	
2	Coffee & Chicory	Formal	Deficient of Coffee extractives 50% ...			Article withdrawn from sale
17	Cherry Wine, non-alcoholic	Formal	No Cherry Juice present. An artificially coloured, flavoured and preserved solution of Sugar ...	2 0 0	4 0 6	
18	Raspb'ry Wine, non-alcoholic	Formal	Consisted essentially of a preserved solution of Sugar coloured with an artificial aniline dye and flavoured with artificial flavonring matter, organic acid, etc.	2 0 0	4 0 6	
23	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 23% ...			} Vendor cautioned
27	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 3% ...			
31	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 3% ...			
87	Lard ...	Informal	Contained Cotton Seed Stearin 25% ...			Formal Sample genuine
97	Milk ...	Informal	Added water 7·8% ...			See Sample 9 c/v
108	Milk ...	Informal	Added water 3·1% ...			See Samples 10c/v and 11c/v
9/cv	Milk ...	Formal	Added water 2·6% ...			} "Appeal to Cow" samples found to be low in non-fatty solids
10c/v	Milk ...	Formal	Added water 5·1% ...			
11c/v	Milk ...	Formal	Added water 1·0% ...			
153	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 6% ...			Vendor cautioned
176	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 3% ...			Vendor cautioned
190	Apricot Jam ...	Informal	Excess Sulphur Dioxide 235%			Formal Sample found to be genuine
203	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 10% ...			Vendor cautioned
207	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 31% ...		2 14 0	
91c/v	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 12% ...			Vendor cautioned

TABLE XXVII — *Continued.*

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Administrative action taken regarding Samples reported not to be genuine during the year ending 31st December, 1936.

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Legal Proceedings Instituted		Observations
				Fine Inflicted	Costs Imposed	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
217	Milk ..	Formal	Deficient of fat 10% ...			Vendor cautioned
218	Milk ...	Formal	Deficient of fat 10% ...			Vendor cautioned
224	Raspb'ry Vinegar	Informal	Contained only a trace of Raspberry Juice ...			Formal Sample found to be genuine
227	Malted Milk ...	Informal	Not made from Full Cream Milk as stated on label ...			See Sample 246
246	Malted Milk ...	Formal	Incorrectly described on label as Full Cream Milk ...			Article withdrawn from sale
282	Compound Syrup of Hypo-phosphites	Informal	Deficient of Strychnine 100%			Article withdrawn from sale
305	Compound Syrup of Hypo-phosphites	Formal	Deficient of Strychnine 100%			
327	Black Currant Wine ...	Formal	Contained not more than a negligible amount of the natural extractives of Black Currant. Consisted essentially of a preserved solution of Sugar, coloured with an artificial aniline dye and flavoured with an artificial flavouring, &c. ...	5 0 0	5 18 6	
338	Gin ...	Formal	Water in excess of that contained in Gin of 35° U.P. 23% ...			Declaration of 50 U.P. on label
339	Whisky	Formal	Water in excess of that contained in Whisky of 35° U.P. 22% ...			Declaration of 50 U.P. on label
405	Rum and Butter Toffee ...	Formal	Deficient of Butter 90% ...	2 0 0	2 15 6	

TABLE XXVIII. ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1936.

Notifiable Disease.	Notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.	Deaths at home of cases previously notified
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	197*	184	15	...
Scarlet Fever	462†	380	1	...
Enteric Fever	2	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	10	10	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	34	33	1	...
Erysipelas	54‡	23	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	50	7	...	...
CerebroSpinal Meningitis	..	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia ...	90	50	9	2
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	3	...	...	...
Others ... ..	...	...	...	...

* 6 of these proved not to be Diphtheria.

† 3 „ „ „ „ Scarlet Fever.

‡ 1 „ „ „ „ Erysipelas.

TABLE XXIX. DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

1. Rooms Disinfected—

Number of Rooms disinfected with Formalin ...	305
Number of Rooms fumigated with Formaldehyde	571
Number of other buildings disinfected with Formalin, <i>i.e.</i> , 4 Huts	4
Number of Rooms sprayed with Zaldeeide to destroy vermin	39
Number of Rooms fumigated with Sulphur Dioxide to destroy vermin	99

2. Articles Disinfected—

1018

i. By Steam—

Blankets - 1292.	Sheets - 393.	Quilts - - - -	297
Pillow Cases 521.	Rugs - - 22.	Dresses and Suits	52
Pillows - - 255.	Mattresses 258.	Miscellaneous - -	4345

Total - 7,435.

ii By Formaldehyde—

Blankets 400.

Total 7,835.

3. Library Books Fumigated—

i. Fumigated and returned to owners	270
ii. Fumigated and added to collection for use at Isolation Hospital	34

Total 304

TABLE XXX. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, YEAR 1936.

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS.														Total Admitted Cases to Notified. Hospital.				DEATHS.										Total Deaths.		
Age-periods.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Up.			0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	65 & Up.		
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	6	7	12	9	11	66	33	17	24	10	2	...	...	197	184	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	12
Scarlet Fever ...	4	8	31	24	44	198	84	24	29	14	2	...	...	462	380	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	3	...	...	...	34	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	6	9	23	9	...	54	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Pneumonia ...	...	2	2	1	2	8	9	6	22	11	23	4	...	90	50	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	19	8	35	...	
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	62	18	47	34	57	274	128	48	120	52	50	13	903	687	4	2	...	...	...	1	7	2	1	4	5	20	10	56	...	

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD, YEAR 1936.

TABLE XXXI.

WARD	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Primary Pneumonia	Influenzal Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Acute Poliomyelitis	Dysentery
St. Peter	...	5	9	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary	...	2	10	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
St. James	...	4	8	...	...	...	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
St. Matthew	...	3	26	...	...	...	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
St. George	...	34	47	...	...	4	3	4	12	...	...	...	...	...
Heath Town	...	29	48	...	...	2	10	2	10	1	...	...	1	...
Blakenhall and St. John's	...	44	39	...	1	...	3	6	16	...	...	...	...	...
Graiseley	...	17	31	...	...	1	5	9	5	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mark's and Merridale	...	2	15	2	...	1	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...
Park	...	5	32	...	8	24	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
Dunstall	...	14	24	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
Penn	...	9	22	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
St. Philip's	...	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Bushbury	...	13	59	...	1	...	2	4	9	...	...	...	...	...
Low Hill	...	15	83	...	...	2	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...
Borough...	...	197	462	2	10	34	54	50	90	3	...	...	1	...

TABLE XXXII.

BOROUGH INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Cases in Hospital on December 28th 1935	60	19	5	84
Cases admitted during year	432	276	27	735
Cases admitted from outside districts	53	91	—	144
Diagnosis revised	9	20	—	29
Return cases	22	—	—	22
Complications :—				
Adenitis	38	7	—	45
Otorrhœa	17	9	—	26
Nephritis	1	—	—	1
Albuminuria	3	4	—	7
Rhinorrhœa	14	2	—	16
Intercurrent diseases				
(e.g. Bronchitis) etc.	12	18	—	30
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
Scarlatinal Rheumatism	8	—	—	8
Cardiac	3	16	—	19
Paralysis :				
Ocular	—	1	—	1
Pharyngeal	—	1	—	1
Facial	—	—	—	—
Palatal	—	21	—	21
Minor Septic Conditions	14	8	—	22
Operations :—				
Minor Operations	—	1	—	1
Major ,, { Tracheotomy	—	4	—	4
{ Mastoid	1	—	—	1
{ Tonsils & Adenoids	—	—	—	—
Number of Deaths	—	23	2	25
Total cases discharged during the year	481	233	30	744
Average duration of treatment	25 days.	40 days.	10 days.	—
Average number of beds occupied	30·0	28·3	0·8	59·1
Cases in Hospital, January 2nd, 1937...	12	38	—	50

The above figures refer to all cases admitted to the Borough Hospital and not solely to Wolverhampton ones.

TABLE XXXIII.
TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1936.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
5—15	3	4	2	2	...	1	1	...
15—25	9	28	...	...	5	14	1	...
25—35	11	20	1	2	11	10	1	1
35—45	16	10	...	1	11	7	1	1
45—55	12	5	...	...	13	5	1	...
55—65	10	3	...	...	13	2	...	...
65 & upwards	1	1	...	...	3	5	2	...
TOTALS ...	62	71	3	6	56	44	8	4

TABLE XXXIV.

TUBERCULOSIS, YEAR 1936.

Interval elapsing between date of notification and date of death

	Not notified	Under 1 week	1—4 weeks	4—12 weeks	3—6 months	6—12 months	1—2 years	2—3 years	Over 3 years	Total Deaths
Pulmonary—Males ...	6	1	2	9	3	1	4	7	17	56
Pulmonary—Females...	9	2	2	3	4	4	2	7	11	44
Non Pulmonary—Males	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	8
Non-Pulmonary—Females	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Totals ...	22	4	4	12	8	12	7	14	29	112

TABLE XXXV. TUBERCULOSIS, 1936.

	Respiratory	Other Forms	Total
Cases notified	133	9	142
Cases re-notified	3	3	6
Changes of Address ..	59	9	68
Cases admitted to Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	83	2	85
Kinver Hospital ...	6	...	6
New Cross Hospital	23	8	31
Other Institutions ...	1	8	9
Cases discharged from Institutions :			
Sanatoria... ..	89	...	89
Kinver Hospital ...	10	...	10
New Cross Hospital	44	13	57
Other Institutions ...	...	14	14
First visits to homes by Inspectors	133	9	142
Number of Deaths ...	100	12	112
New Cases attending T.B. Dispensary and recommended for :	113	9	122
Dispensary Treatment ...	11	1	12
Domiciliary Treatment ...	6	1	7
Hospital Treatment ...	4	4	8
Sanatorium Treatment ...	92	3	95
Cases transferred to other districts	6	...	6
Cases removed from register "Cured," etc.	88	16	104

TABLE XXXVI. ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

New Cases	Attendances.	Splints, etc., supplied.
54	913	2

TABLE XXXVII.

CANCER DEATHS, 1936.

	AGE PERIODS												Total Deaths	
	0—15		15—25		25—45		45—65		65 and upwards					
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male		
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	3	...	8	2	11	2		
Cancer of the Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	3	1	17	19	22	32	42	52		
Cancer of the Respira- tory Organs	1	1	9	2	5	...	15	3		
Cancer of the Uterus	1	...	7	...	1	...	9		
Cancer of other Female Genital Organs	1	...	4	...	2	...	7		
Cancer of the Breast	2	...	12	1	5	1	19		
Cancer of the Male Genito-Urinary Or- gans	4	...	4	...	8	...		
Cancer of the Skin		
Cancer of other or unspecified organs	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	7	1		
TOTALS	1	...	4	6	35	45	44	42	84	93		
	...		1			10	80		86			177		

TABLE XXXVIII.

WOLVERHAMPTON VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

		Syphilis.														
		On Books.					New Cases.					Defaulters.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.		F.		TOTAL					
1931	...	73	96	79	77	325	13	8.6%	10	5.8%	23	7.1%				
1932	...	100	102	60	53	315	25	15.6%	7	4.6%	32	10.2%				
1933	...	79	85	67	64	295	9	6.2%	14	9.4%	23	7.8%				
1934	...	86	78	71	71	306	3	1.9%	2	1.3%	5	1.6%				
1935	...	97	88	68	59	312	8	4.8%	8	5.4%	16	5.1%				
1936	...	94	91	69	52	306	3	1.8%	1	0.7%	4	1.3%				

		Gonorrhoea.										
		On Books.		New Cases.		Defaulters.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.		F.		TOTAL	
1931	...	77	37	177	73	360	25	9.8%	8	7.3%	33	9.2%
1932	...	75	42	151	81	349	21	9.3%	10	8.1%	31	8.9%
1933	...	41	50	150	93	334	17	8.9%	9	6.3%	26	7.8%
1934	...	40	42	169	87	338	15	7.2%	9	7.0%	24	7.1%
1935	...	61	48	152	85	346	12	5.6%	9	6.8%	21	6.1%
1936	...	67	49	126	72	314	7	3.6%	3	2.5%	10	3.2%

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Abattoir	62	Meat Inspection...	62
Acknowledgments	6	Mental Defectives	13
Adulteration	69	Merchandise Marks Act	71
Ambulance Facilities	11	Meteorology	21
Ante-Natal Clinic	17, 88	Midwives	15
Bacteriological Examinations...	85	Milk Supplies	60
Births	9	Nuisances	27
Blind Persons	77	Nursing Homes	20
Canal Boats	33	Offensive Trades	40
Cancer	78	Ophthalmia of the Newly-	
Caravans and similar structures	37	born	88
Clinics and Treatment Centres	11	Orthopædic Work	19
Closet Accommodation	26	Out Relief, Medical	12
Common Lodging Houses	40	Overcrowding	30
Deaths	9	Population	8
Dental Clinic	88	Prosecutions	101
Diphtheria	73	Puerperal Pyrexia	17
Disinfection	111	Rag Flock	37
Disinfestation	43	Rivers and Streams	25
Drainage and Sewerage	23	Sanitary Work, Details of	27
Enteric Fever	73	Scarlet Fever	72
Factory and Workshop Acts	28	Scavenging	25
Food	60	Schools	39
Hospital for Infectious Diseases	73	Shops' Act	28
Hospitals	12	Slaughter Houses	40
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	40	Slum Clearance	47
Housing	47	Small Pox	72
Ice Cream	67	Smoke Abatement	33
Immunization	75	Staff	3
Infant Consultations	88	Statistical Summary	7
Infant Life Protection	19	Still-Births	9
Infantile Mortality	10	Swimming Baths	38
Infectious and other Diseases	72	Tuberculosis	77
Laboratory Work	11	Vaccination	72
Maternal Mortality	16	Venereal Diseases	80
Maternity Homes	20	Vital Statistics	8
Measles	73	Water	21
		Whooping Cough	73